The Caledonian Mercury.

No. 11,980.] EDINBURGH, PRINTED BY ROBERT ALLAN, MONDAY, JULY 2. 1798. [PRICE SIXPENCE.

Theatre-Royal.

SECOND NIGHT OF MRS. MATTOCKS AND MR AND MRS KNIGHT's ENGAGEMENT.

On WEDNESDAY, July 3, a COMEDY called
A CURE FOR RHE HEART ACHE.
The character of Miss Vortex by Mrs MATTOCKS
And Young Rapid by Mr KNIGHT
Being their Second Appearance.
To which will be added a FARCE, called
THE SPOIL'D CHILD.
Little Pickle (the Spoil'd Child) Mrs KNIGHT
Being her Second Appearance—and
Tagg, — — Mr KNIGHT

On WEDNESDAY, July 4, a COMEDY, called
THE ROAD TO RUIN.
In which Mrs Mattocks, and Mr and Mrs Knight will make their Third Appearance
In "the Widow Warren, Goldfinch, and Sophia."
To which will be added,
THE GHOST.
Roger, — — Mr KNIGHT

Mrs Mattocks and Mr and Mrs Knight are positively engaged for *six nights only*, in consequence of which the Theatre will be open EVERY NIGHT during their stay.

Doors open at six, the performance to begin at seven o'clock precisely.

Tickets and Places for the Boxes to be had at the Box Office of the Theatre, as usual.

IRISH STATE LOTTERY,
Begins Drawing on TUESDAY the 24th July.

THE TICKETS, in HALVES, QUARTERS, EIGHTHS, and SIXTEENTHS, are now selling, in great variety of numbers, and on the lowest terms.

*** The Money for the Prizes paid on demand, by
HORNSBY AND CO. STOCK-BROKERS,
At their old established State Lottery Office, (licensed pursuant to act of Parliament,) No. 26. Cornhill, opposite the Royal Exchange, London;—ALSO AT
Messs. TREWMAN and SON's, Exeter;
And at Mr THOMAS BILLINGE's, Liverpool.

No. 23,346, a Prize of L. 20,000,
In the last English State Lottery, was sold by Messs. Hornsby and Co. in One Quarter, One Eighth, and Ten Sixteenths.

☞ Orders, accompanied with good bills, payable at sight or of a short date, will be punctually attended to.—And country correspondents are requested not to send money in their letters, but to procure of the Postmaster orders on London.

Letters (post-paid) duly answered, and Schemes gratis.

All Shares sold at this Office will be stamped, agreeable to act of Parliament, with the words "*State Lottery Stamp-Office.*"

Bank, India, and South-Sea Stocks, with their several Annuities and all kinds of Government Securities, bought and sold by commission.

WESTMINSTER SOCIETY.
FOR INSURANCE ON LIVES AND SURVIVORSHIPS,
Established 1792—Capital L. 200,000.
STRAND 1798.

INSURERS with this Society are desired to take notice, that Payments for Insurances must be made within fifteen days after they become due, or their Policies will become void.

Annuitants whose Annuities are due, may receive the same any day betwixt the hours of ten and three o'clock, holidays excepted.

The business of this Society being extended into most parts of the kingdom, Agents are appointed to receive Proposals for Insurances on Lives, and also for the grant of Annuities, and Annuities will be paid by such Agents through whom they are granted, at Michaelmas and Lady-day.

The Society having reduced their Premiums, the new Tables of Rates, with Conditions of Insurances, may be had upon application at the Office, or to any of the said Agents; and on stating the age of the parties, the terms for annuities.

This Society, considering the present situation of affairs, have determined not to require any addition of Premiums in consequence of any person already insured with them, or who may in future be insured, becoming an officer or private in the militia, fencibles, or in any volunteer corps for security and defence of the kingdom during the present war, limiting their respective services to Great Britain.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
ROBERT SKELTON, Secretary.
ROBERT ALLAN & SON, Edinburgh, } Agents.
JOHN BUCHANAN, jun. Glasgow, }

TO THE
Nobility, and Families in general in Scotland.
—A CAUTION.—
BURGESS's ESSENCE OF ANCHOVIES.
No. 107, Strand, Corner of Savoy Steps, London.

THE great reputation which Mr BURGESS has gained by his ESSENCE of ANCHOVIES, (he being the inventor of it,) has induced many persons to give the same name to an Article entirely different, which is not only vended in EDINBURGH, but by persons who go to the principal towns in Scotland to solicit orders of tradesmen and inkeepers, who, in consequence, are often served with a spurious sort, of an inferior quality; which is not only an imposition, but a great disappointment to Families who purchase it with a view of having good Sauce with their Fish.

N. B.—None are his genuine but what have these words:—"Burgess's Original and Superior Essence of Anchovies, No. 107, Strand, Corner of Savoy Steps, London."

J. BURGESS most respectfully informs the Nobility, and Families in general resident in Scotland, he has had frequent complaints, that a person has been vending an article as his genuine Essence of Anchovies, to the great disappointment of Families; and he begs leave to assure them, he has not sent any to be sold by his appointment since July 1794, having revoked all such authority.

The following Letter communicated by Mr R. Dickson, druggist, is submitted to public observation, as a further evidence of the great virtues of

WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE OF MUSTARD.
To Mr Dickson, Druggist, Dumfries.

On the 7th of January last, I was attacked with a severe rheumatism, excessive pain and swelling of all my joints, which confined me to my bed three weeks, experiencing no relief from a variety of medicines prescribed by a medical gentleman. I was advised by a friend to try WHITEHEAD's ESSENCE of MUSTARD, which I did, and in two days was so far recovered, that I could walk above a quarter of a mile, and by continuing it a little longer, I regained my former health and strength. I am, Sir, with much respect, your most obedient humble servant, JAMES MOFFAT.

Lockthorn, by Dumfries, 10th March 1798.

It is prepared by the KING's PATENT in pills, and also in a fluid state, at 2s. 9d. each box or bottle, and signed by the patentee, R. Johnston, apothecary, No. 20. Greek Street Soho, London, and is also sold by R. SCOTT, apothecary, S. Bridge, and A. Smith, Edinburgh, and R. Dixon and W. Inglis, druggist, Dumfries, Cave, Banff; Mitchell, Aberdeen; M'Intosh and Co. Inverness, and the venders of medicine in all principal towns.

TO BE SOLD,
By public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh upon Wednesday the 11th July 1798, at twelve o'clock noon,

A Great Quantity of STONES fit for building every kind of mason work.

They are lying immediately west of the Parliament House, and are the property of the Faculty of Advocates.

For further particulars, apply to Edward Bruce C. S.

DUMBARTON, June 26. 1798.

CONVENED, in consequence of adjournment of the Meeting held as to the GENERAL DEFENCE of the Country on the 29th day of May last,

James Denniston of Colgrain
Andrew Buchanan of Ardenconnal
James Colquhoun, younger of Luss
John Buchanan of Ardoch
James Hamilton, younger of Barns
Archibald Buchanan of Auchintorlie
Robert Campbell, Chamberlain of Rofeneath, and
David Connell, eldest Bailie of Dumbarton, Deputy Lieutenants of the shire of Dumbarton.

As also, the following Gentlemen, Justices of the Peace, Heritors, and other inhabitants of the County, viz.

Henry Glassford of Dougalston
James Colquhoun of Garscadden
Thomas Ewing of Keppoch
John Allston of Westertoun
James Denniston
[illegible] Hamilton of Glenerbuck
Captain Robert Davidson of Dalnotter Hill
Claud Neilson of Ardardan
Herbert Buchanan of Arden
Alexander Ewing of Nether Balloch
George Swan of Garshake
Richard Collins at Dalmuir
John Dixon of Dumbarton Glass Works
John Gray, Sheriff-substitute of Dumbartonshire
Robert Colquhoun, Dean of Guild of Dumbarton
John M'Aulay, Town-clerk of Dumbarton
Iver Campbell of Belfield
Alexander Connell, merchant in Dumbarton
John Denny of Westfauld
William Fleeming of Woodily
Robert M'Kenzie of Broomfauld
Robert M'Symon, writer in Dumbarton
John Sinclair, Balloch
James Cleuch, Batturich
John Naiper, Dumbarton
Patrick Mitchell, writer, Dumbarton
Archibald M'Farlane, merchant, Dumbarton
Robert M'Gregor, Dumbarton
Robert Hutton, Dumbarton
Patrick M'Allaster, Miln of Balloch
Alexander M'Kenzie, merchant in Dumbarton
Daniel Newham, timber merchant, Dumbarton
John M'Aulay, jun. writer in Dumbarton
William Brock, in Stonnylatt
James M'Kay, Old Kilpatrick
Robert Millar of Milton Printfield
John M'Lachlane, Bannachra, and
Thomas Vassal, Mount Pleasant.

Mr DENNISTOUN being called to the Chair,

Presented to the Meeting two letters from the Lord Lieutenant of this County, the first representing that the Yeomanry Corps for Dumbartonshire would be accepted of, and the second enclosing a letter from Mr Dundas, signifying his Majesty's acceptance of the Troop of Yeomanry Cavalry offered by Mr Hamilton, younger of Barns, and Mr Buchanan of Auchintorlie.

Bailie CONNELL then stated to the Meeting, that notwithstanding of the circumstances which have now been explained, he had procured a subscription of thirty persons under the recommendation made to him at last Meeting; and he requested a delay of ten days from this date, to enable him to say to the Meeting, or to their Preses, whether he [illegible] of sixty men or not.

Mr COLQUHOUN, younger of Luss, then stated to the Meeting, an offer of two Companies of Yeomanry Infantry, to consist of sixty men each.

Captain ROBERT DAVIDSON, at Dalnotter Hill, presented to the Meeting an enrolment from eighty to one hundred men from the parish of West Kilpatrick, as a Company of Infantry, to serve in terms of the act of Parliament.

Mr GLASSFORD of Dougalston requested permission of the Court of Lieutenancy, to inrol the names of those inhabitants of the Dumbartonshire part of New Kilpatrick, who may be willing to join a troop of yeomanry cavalry raising in the Stirlingshire part of New Kilpatrick and the parish of Baldernock; which the meeting unanimously agreed to, and authorized him to include their names in the offer to the Lord Lieutenant of Stirlingshire.

Messrs IVER CAMPBELL and JOHN M'AULAY made an offer to the Court of Lieutenancy, to raise a corps of infantry, consisting of sixty men, to be called the *Cardross Company*, and to serve in terms of Mr Dundas's circular letter, of date the 6th of April last.

The lists, agreeable to the schedules referred to in Mr Secretary Dundas's letter not being yet completed, the Deputy Lieutenants of this county are requested to make returns of the same, on or before Tuesday the 24th day of July next, at eleven o'clock before noon, to which time this meeting is farther adjourned, to be held within the Town Hall of Dumbarton.

JAMES DENNISTOUN, Ps.

Extraordinary proofs of the superior efficacy of Spilsbury's Antiscorbutic Drops, displayed in the following cures:

MR GORE, bookseller, Liverpool, favoured the proprietor with the case of a lady cured of the leprosy in that neighbourhood.

Also two remarkable cases of the scurvy and rheumatism, sent to the proprietor by Mr Carey, bookseller, of Hepton Mallet, Somersetshire.

The memorable and extraordinary case of John Palmer near fifty years of age, who had been afflicted twelve years, with near fifty ulcers, and deemed incurable by the faculty, cured by Mr Spilsbury's Drops.

The case of Henrietta Paterson, cured of an inveterate scurvy, of ten years standing, by Mr Spilsbury's Drops. Attested by John Carstairs, and George Wright, surgeons, Edinburgh; Thomas Matthew, Robert Walker, College-Kirk, Edinburgh.

A child of three years old, who had been subject to irritating eruptions and blotches over different parts of his body, from his birth, is now cured by taking a few of Mr Spilsbury's 5s. bottles of Drops. Further particulars, with a reference to the party in the neighbourhood of Bristol, may be known by applying to William Browne, bookseller, Tolzey, Bristol.

Mr Thomas Wilson, No. 15. King's Street, St James's Square, London, cured of an inflammation on his face and body, attended with eruptions, by eight small bottles of these Drops.

George Ison, apprentice to Mr T. Webster, Barton-in-the-Beans, Leicestershire, who laboured for two years under a very alarming disorder, which operated like the rheumatism, bordering on the palsy, was cured by taking only three 5s. bottles.

George Allen, broad-weaver, of Limley-Stoke, Wilts, and distributor of Cruttwell's Bath Chronicle, cured of the Evil by these drops.

The Drops are sold at the Dispensary in Soho Square—and
Mr SCOTT, Apothecary, and } South Bridge,
Mr J. BAXTER, Italian Warehouse, } Edinburgh,
Mr KELTIE, Perfumer, New Town Edinburgh.

Are appointed Wholesale Agents, where the inhabitants of Scotland, and the Venders of patent medicines may be supplied on the same terms as at the Dispensary, Soho Square.

These DROPS may also be had in bottles of 1l. 2s. and 5s. each, duty included, of

Mr John Buchanan, jun. Sun Fire Office, Glasgow.	
J. Mennons and J. Duncan, Glasgow	Messs. Morison & Son, Perth
A. Barry, Paisley	Mr Thomson, Aberdeen
Maclellan, Greenock	Mr Dickson, druggist, and
M'Intosh, Inglis & Wilson, Inverness—Tho. Cave, Banff	Mr Inglis, Dumfries
John Allan, Dundee	Walker & Hodson, Newcastle
Mr Scott, surgeon, Kelso	Mr Jollie, Carlisle
Mr Dick, Surgeon, Dundee	Mr James Paton, and
Mr Anderson, Stirling	Mr P. Craigie, Montrose.
	Mr Dempster, Cupar Fife.
	Mr Millar, druggist, Perth,
	Mr Gray, mercht. Hawick.

ASSESSED TAXES.

THE Commissioners of ASSESSED TAXES for the City and County of the City of Edinburgh are to meet in the High Justiciary Court-house on Thursday next, the 5th current, at ten o'clock forenoon, for the purpose of determining on Appeals lodged since last meeting.—Those interested are desired to take notice, that this will be the last meeting, and that the books will be immediately made up, and transmitted to the Collector.

Council-Chamber, Edin. July 2. 1798.

CITY MILITIA.

THE following Persons, drawn by Ballot, as part of the quota for the CITY MILITIA, having failed to attend or find Substitutes, although due notice in writing had been given to them to appear in the New Church on Thursday the 28th ult. at nine o'clock in the forenoon, viz.

1 Henry Dott, servant with Mrs Lumsdane, South Hanover Street.
2 Adam Dawson, coppersmith, West Bow.
3 Alexander Smith, footman, with Mr Gordon, Prince's Street.
4 Peter Murray, baker, with Mr Wemyss, South [illegible] Wynd.
6 Alexander Boyd, footman, with Mr Gordon, Prince's Street.
7 Robert Hockhart, servant to James Carfrae, miller, Leith, Sheephead Wynd.
8 William Forrest, smith, Mrs Pentland's, Jack's Close, Canongate.

They are therefore again required to attend an adjourned Meeting of the Deputy Lieutenants and Justices of the Peace of the City and District adjoined thereto, in the New Church Aisle, on Tuesday next, the 3d July, at ten o'clock forenoon, to take the "oath of allegiance, and to faithfully serve in the "Militia, within that part of Great Britain called Scotland, "for the defence of the same" during the present war, when called upon by his Majesty so to do, and for the space of one kalendar month after the end thereof, and to be enrolled as Militiamen, or produce Substitutes, able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Deputy Lieutenants; and in default, shall suffer the pains and penalties as by the act is directed.

JAMES JACKSON, Preses.
JAMES LAING, Clerk.

EAST LOTHIAN MILITIA.

THE following Persons drawn by first and second Ballot, as part of the quota of the MILITIA for the County of East Lothian, having failed to attend or find substitutes, although due notice in writing had been given them by a constable, to appear at the meeting of Lieutenancy and Justices of Peace of this county, held in the Town-house of Haddington, upon Monday the 25th June last, at ten o'clock forenoon,

—viz—

DUNBAR PARISH.

1. Robert Ross, carter in Dunbar
2. William Haigs, baker in Dunbar
3. William Neilson, labourer in Dunbar
4. Alexander Instant, gardener in East-barns

WHITTINGHAME.

5. Archibald Smeaton, son of David Smeaton, tenant in Overfield

DIRLETON.

6. Alexander Dobie, gardener in Archerfield

They are therefore again required to attend an adjourned Meeting of the Lieutenancy and Justices of the Peace of the said county, in the Town-house of Haddington, upon Thursday the 5th day of July curt. at 12 o'clock mid-day, to take the "oath of allegiance, and to faithfully serve in the militia, within "that part of Great Britain called Scotland, during the present war, when called upon "by his Majesty so to do, and for the space of one kalendar month "after the end thereof," and to be enrolled as Militiamen, or produce substitutes able and fit for service, to be approved of by the Deputy Lieutenants, and in default shall suffer the pains and penalties as by the act is directed.

And till further notice is given, that the Deputy Lieutenants will then and there proceed to Ballot from the general amended lists, for such as have been found unfit and unqualified for service, in the respective parishes.

TWEEDDALE, Lord Lieut.
JOHN CRAW, Clk.

MILITIA INSURANCE.

NOTICE is hereby given, to such Persons as are Insured by ROBERT ALLAN and JOHN & JOHN LEARMONTH, & Co. who have been drawn to serve, and for whom they may not be able to procure Substitutes, that they have given orders to all their Agents in the country to pay the penalty of TEN POUNDS—and also beg leave to acquaint the insured, that though they are still liable to be balloted for in any after ballot, yet the insurerers stand between them and any such future ballot which may take place in consequence of the late acts of Parliament.

The insured therefore, need not give themselves any farther trouble, than informing the gentleman who issued their certificate, of their having been called upon.

Edinburgh, June 20. 1798.

SUBSTITUTES
WANTED FOR THE MILITIA.

SUCH YOUNG MEN as are inclined to serve as Substitutes in the Militia for Scotland, will receive a handsome Bounty by applying to

Wm. Goddard & Co. Edinr.	James Scott, Dundee
And. Templeton, Glasgow	John Airth, Arbroath
Robert Sandeman, Perth	Adam Glegg, Montrose,
Scott and M'Bean, Inverness	Jas. Shepherd, Kerrymuir
Charles Buchan, Ayr	Benjamin Ross, Tain
James Potts, Kelso	Robert M'Kid, Fortrose
Charles Hay, Dunbar	Wm. Wilson, Thurso
And. Christie, Cupar in Fife	Alex. Miller, Wick.
Charles Hunt, Dunfermline	

Those insured by any of the above Agents on whom the lot to serve has fallen, must apply personally, (not by letter) to the Agent who delivered to them the obligation of relief.

DALKEITH.

To be Sold, upon Saturday the 28th day of July curt. within the house of Mrs Johnston, vintner in Dalkeith, betwixt the hours of 12 and 1 afternoon,

THAT Tenement of DWELLING-HOUSES, with the Stables, Garden, Smithy, and Pertinents, sometime belonging to William Carfrae, and now possessed by him, James Bell, John Hunter, and Alexander Skedd, lying at the west end of the town of Dalkeith. The ground belonging to the premisses, from their centrical situation, may be feued to great advantage.

These subjects hold of the Duke of Buccleugh, for payment of three shillings and four pence Scots of feu-duty.

The articles of sale and title deeds to be seen by applying to John Ferrier, writer to the signet, Edinburgh.

AYRSHIRE.

To be SOLD, in one or separate Lots, at Ayr, on Friday the 17th of August next, at one o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS and Barony of BLAIRQUHAN, lying in the parishes of Straiton and Kirkmichael, and county of Ayr. The estate, which is contiguous, consists of above 8000 acres Scotch measure, 4683 of which are arable, and almost the whole of the property is inclosed and subdivided. There is a going coal, and three inexhaustible lime-quarries, with draw-kilns, in good order, upon the lands, besides coal and lime in many of the farms. There are also several extensive and thriving woods, and a considerable quantity of fine old timber round the mansion-house.

The estate affords Sixteen Freehold Qualifications.

For particulars, application may be made to Thomas Smith, writer, Argyle Square, Edinburgh, to whom those wishing to make a private bargain, betwixt and the day of sale, may apply

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SALE OF KINNAIRD, IN PERTHSHIRE,
ADJOURNED.

AT the desire of an intending purchaser, the SALE of KINNAIRD is ADJOURNED to Wednesday the 11th July current, then to take place within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, betwixt the hours of six an seven, as formerly advertise

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EDINBURGH RACES.

To be run for over the SANDS of LEITH, on MONDAY the 30th July 1798.

THE CITY of EDINBURGH's PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS STERLING, by any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, that never won a Purse or Plate of that value, (Hunter's Purses or Plates excepted) carrying 11 stone, the best of three four-mile heats.

On TUESDAY the 31st,

His MAJESTY's PURSE of ONE HUNDRED GUINEAS, for any Horse, Mare, or Gelding, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7st. 4lb.		6 years old to carry 9st. 5lb.	
5 ditto	ditto 8 9	Aged Horses,	10 0

On WEDNESDAY, the 1st August,

The NOBLEMEN and GENTLEMENS SUBSCRIPTION of FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7st. 4lb.		6 years old to carry 8st. 9lb.	
5 ditto	ditto 8 4	Aged Horses,	8 12

[illegible] and Matches excepted) carrying 12 stone, the best of three four-mile heats. Such Horses, &c. as shall enter for this Purse must be certified, at the time of entrance, to have been real Hunters of last season, and to have been regularly hunted with an established pack of hounds, under the hand or hands of the proprietors of such hounds.

On FRIDAY the 3d,

The LADIES PURSE of FIFTY GUINEAS, for all ages, the best of three four-mile heats.

4 years old to carry 7st. 6lb.		6 years old to carry 8st. 12lb.	
5 ditto	ditto 8 5	Aged Horses,	9 1

The winner of one Plate or Purse this week to carry 4lb. extra.

On SATURDAY the 4th,

A PURSE for the BEATEN HORSES, &c. of the week, the best of three four-mile heats.

The Horses to be booked by the Town-clerk of Leith, at his Office, on Saturday preceding the Races, betwixt the hours of four and six afternoon, when the horses are to be shewn, the proper certificates produced, and the usual entry-money paid.

There will be ORDINARIES during the Race Week at FORTUNES, and ASSEMBLIES, as usual; and no Scaffolds to be erected without the permission of the Magistrates of Leith or their Clerk.

LORD MONTGOMERY,
JAMES STIRLING, of Keir, Esq. } Stewards.
GEORGE RAMSAY, Esq. }

SALE of a BLEACHFIELD, SNUFF MILN, and LEASE of a FARM, in the neighbourhood of the Town of ELGIN,—also of the ENGLISH CHAPEL or Meeting House, in the Town of ELGIN,—and of a considerable quantity of Manufactured RAPPEE SNUFF and TOBACCO, and TOBACCO PRESSES, &c. late the property of the deceased Bailie John Ritchie, merchant in Elgin.

THESE Subjects are to be SOLD by roup, on Friday the 20th of July curt. The Tobacco, Rappee, and Presses at twelve o'clock noon, and the other subjects within the house of Andrew Pearie, vintner in Elgin, at five o'clock in the afternoon.

The Bleachfield-houses and Machinery pertaining thereto with the Snuff Miln, and Lease of the Farm, are to be exposed together in one lot, and the Chapel by itself.

The Bleachfield has peculiar advantages in point of situation, lying in one of the finest climates of Scotland, surrounded by [illegible] powerful command of water from the river Lossie, at all seasons of the year, as presently laid out, has three falls of water, each turning a water-wheel, calculated to drive any kind of machinery known in this country. In the washing-house, which is large and commodious, containing two boilers, a starch copper, four caves, and other necessary implements—one of the water-wheels works two washing-mills; in the beeping house, another works a double beetling engine, and a mill for beating flax, in the ground floor, together with a threshing machine on the upper storey. The third wheel drives the snuff-mill, containing three grinding rubs, with every necessary conveniency, on the first and second floors, for drying tobacco, and performing the other operations of the Snuff Manufactory. Besides an excellent drying house and lapping room, furnished with the most approved of apparatus for drying, pressing, and finishing linens for market, there is a commodious dwelling house on the premisses, in which the late proprietor lodged during the bleaching season, with a house of two storeys for a master bleacher, and several smaller ones for the accommodation of the snuff miller and other servants. The whole of the houses are built with stone, and covered with slates or tyle, and the bleaching ground is laid out to the greatest advantage for convenience and easy labour.

The farm (of the lease of which there are 23 years to run after Whitsunday 1799, and the lifetime of the person in possession, at the expiry of that time) joins close to the bleachfield, and part of it is laid out as additional bleaching ground, inclosed by a beautiful full grown thorn hedge. The extent of the farm is about 40 Scots acres, all arable, and in a high state of cultivation, having been all laid over with a mixture of rich stone and clay marle, of which there is a bank of very considerable extent upon, and belonging to the farm. The whole of the houses and machinery above mentioned, together with the offices on the farm also built of stone, are complete, and in good repair; and upon the whole, a purchase so eligible to a person of property, inclined to embark in the linen, thread, tobacco, or other manufactories, is seldom to be met with in any part of the kingdom.

The Chapel is situated on the south side of the High Street of the burgh of Elgin, near the Cross, in the most centrical situation, is capable of containing about 200 hearers, and has a small garden [illegible] it, belonging thereto.

For further particulars, application may be made to Alexander Young of the Elgin brewery; and Thomas Sellar, writer in Elgin, will show the title deeds and articles of roup.

N. B. It is requested that all those who stood indebted to Mr Ritchie, will make payment to the said Alexander Young, who is empowered to uplift and discharge the same.

LANDS IN THE COUNTY OF PERTH.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouse, Edinburgh, upon Wednesday next the 4th of July, at seven o'clock evening,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of LAURESTON, and MILN and MILN LANDS of TROTTICK, lying in the parish of Longforgan, and shire of Perth, about eight miles west from Dundee, and three from Polgavie, a shipping port in the Carse of Gowrie.

The lands consist of 300 acres or thereby, of which nearly 80 are under planting, chiefly above twenty-one years old, in the most thriving condition. This property commands an agreeable view of the river Tay.

The lands hold of subject superiors, for payment of very trifling feu-duties.

There is a good mansion-house on Laureston, and a garden, consisting of about three-fourths of an acre, inclosed with high walls, covered on both sides with fruit trees of the best kinds. The steadings and office-houses are in good repair, and there is an excellent stone quarry on the estate.

The lands of Laureston having been in the natural possession of the proprietor for several years, are in a high state of cultivation.—The Mills and Miln Lands of Trottick, with some acres of Laureston attached to it, are let to a tenant, whose lease expires at Martinmas 1799, when a very considerable rise of rent may be expected.

The teinds of Laureston were valued in the year 1779, previous to the improvements having been made.

For further particulars apply to Mr Thomas Mawer, writer in Dundee, or James Campbell, writer to the signet, who will shew the title deeds, plan, and rental of the estate, with the articles.——The premisses will be shewn by Mr Ebenezer M'Leop, schoolmaster in Aberargie, near Laureston.

BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

JUNE 27.

The Earl of BESBOROUGH moved, and was seconded by the Earl of Suffolk—

"That an humble Addreſs be preſented to his Majeſty, to ſtate to his Majeſty the humble advice and requeſt of this Houſe, that he would be graciouſly pleaſed to take into his Royal conſideration the calamitous ſtate of his kingdom of Ireland; and that when, under the bleſſings of Divine Providence, the rebellion now exiſting in that kingdom ſhall have been ſuppreſſed, ſuch a ſyſtem of conciliation may be adopted, as may tend moſt effectually and moſt ſpeedily to reſtore to that afflicted country the bleſſings of peace and good government: and alſo to implore his Majeſty, in the adminiſtration of the affairs of Ireland, to employ ſuch perſons as may poſſeſs the confidence of the people, and enſure to them the permanence of a juſt and lenient ſyſtem of government."

Lord AUCKLAND oppoſed the motion.

The queſtion being put on the above motion, there appeared—

Againſt it 34, and 17 proxies—total 51. The following Peers voted for it:

Duke of Norfolk	Earl Tankerville
Duke of Leeds	Earl Suffolk
Marquis Carmarthen	Lord Holland
Earl Fitzwilliam	Lord Thurlow
Earl Egmont	Lord Yarborough
Earl Albemarle	Lord King
Earl Beſborough	Lord Say and Sele

And three proxies, making 21 againſt 51.

The Duke of BEDFORD then, after a very able ſpeech, moved the following reſolution:

"That this Houſe, underſtanding it to be a matter of public notoriety, that the ſyſtem of coercion has been enforced in Ireland with a rigour ſhocking to humanity; and particularly that ſcourges and other tortures have been employed for the purpoſe of extorting confeſſions, a practice juſtly held in abhorrence in every civilized part of the world; and that houſes and buildings have been ſet fire to; a mode of puniſhment that can lead only to the moſt pernicious conſequences, and that ſeldom or ever falls on the guilty, but on the contrary, on the landlord, the wife and children of the criminals; who, however iniquitous the huſband or father, ought always to be ſpared and protected†; is of opinion, that an immediate ſtop ſhould be put to a practice ſo diſgraceful to the Britiſh name; and that our beſt hopes of reſtoring tranquillity to Ireland, muſt ariſe from a change of ſyſtem as far as depends on the Executive Government, together with a removal from their ſtations, of thoſe perſons by whoſe advice theſe atrocities have been perpetrated, and with regard to whom the afflicted people of Ireland can feel no ſentiments but thoſe of reſentment and terror."

After a debate, which laſted till ten o'clock, in which Lord HOLLAND and other Noblemen ſupported the motion; Lords GRENVILLE, SPENCER, and the Biſhop of ROCHESTER, oppoſed it, the Houſe divided,

Contents 17—Proxies 3—Total 20
Not Contents 44—Proxies 19—Total 63

Lord Thurlow, and other Peers, retired during the debate on the Duke of Bedford's reſolution, for which two other Peers, not mentioned above, voted.

Adjourned at half paſt ten till this day.

† The words of Gen. Morriſon's Proclamation.

London.

JUNE 29.

PROROGATION OF PARLIAMENT.

This morning the Royal Family came to town from Windſor; his Majeſty, attended by the Maſter of the Horſe, and the great officers of State, proceeded ſoon after two o'clock from St James's Palace to the Houſe of Peers, when the Commons being ſent for, his Majeſty cloſed the preſent Seſſion of Parliament with the following moſt gracious ſpeech from the throne:—

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"By the meaſures adopted during the preſent Seſſion, you have amply fulfilled the ſolemn and unanimous aſſurance which I received from you at the commencement.

"The example of your firmneſs and conſtancy has been applauded and followed by my ſubjects of every rank and condition in life—a ſpirit of voluntary and ardent exertion diffuſed through every part of the kingdom has ſtrengthened and confirmed our internal ſecurity, the ſame ſentiments have continued to animate my troops of every deſcription; and my fleets have met the menaces of invaſion by blocking up all our enemies in their principal ports.

"GENTLEMEN OF THE HOUSE OF COMMONS,

"The extenſive and equitable ſcheme of contribution, by which ſo large a ſhare of our expences will be defrayed within the year, has defeated the expectations of thoſe who had vainly hoped to exhauſt our means, and to deſtroy our public credit. You have been enabled to avail yourſelves of your reſources from a commerce encreaſed in extent and vigour, notwithſtanding the difficulties of war, and have had the ſingular ſatisfaction of deriving, at the ſame moment, large additional aid from individual exertion, of unexampled zeal, liberality, and patriotiſm.

"MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

"The deſigns of the diſaffected, carried on in concert with our inveterate enemies, have been unremittingly purſued, but have been happily and effectually counteracted in this kingdom by the general loyalty of my ſubjects.

"In Ireland they have broken out into the moſt criminal acts of open rebellion. Every effort has been employed on my part to ſubdue this dangerous ſpirit, which is equally hoſtile to the intereſts and ſafety of every part of the Britiſh empire. I cannot too ſtrongly commend the unſhaken fidelity and valour of my regular, fencible, and militia troops in Ireland; and that determined ſpirit, with which my yeomanry and volunteer forces of that kingdom have ſtood forward in the defence of the lives and properties of their fellow-ſubjects, and in ſupport of the lawful government.

"The ſtriking and honourable proof of alacrity and public ſpirit, which ſo many of my fencible and militia regiments in this kingdom have manifeſted on this occaſion, has already received the fulleſt teſtimony of the approbation of Parliament.

"This conduct, perſonally ſo honourable to the individuals, affords the ſtrongeſt pledge both of the military ardour, which actuates this valuable part of our national defence, and of their affectionate concern for the ſafety and happineſs of Ireland, which are eſſentially connected with the general intereſts of the Britiſh empire.

"With the advantage of this ſupport, and after the diſtinguiſhed and important ſucceſs which has recently attended the operations of my arms againſt the principal force of the rebels, I truſt the time is faſt approaching, when thoſe now ſeduced from their allegiance, will be brought to a juſt ſenſe of the guilt they have incurred, and will entitle themſelves to forgiveneſs, and to that protection which it is my conſtant wiſh to afford to every claſs and condition of my ſubjects, who manifeſt their deſire to pay a due obedience to the laws.

"This temporary interruption, and all its attendant calamities, muſt be attributed to thoſe pernicious principles which have been induſtriouſly propagated in that country, and which, wherever they prevail, have never failed to produce the moſt diſaſtrous events.

"With ſuch warnings before us, ſenſible of the danger which we are called on to repel, and of the bleſſings we have to preſerve, let us continue firm—our enemies, and to the benefit of that conſtitution which has been found by experience to inſure to us in ſo eminent a degree, public liberty, national ſtrength, and the ſecurity and comfort of all claſſes of the community.

"It is only by perſeverance in this line of conduct, that we can hope, under the continuance of that Divine protection which we have ſo abundantly experienced, to conduct this arduous conteſt to a happy iſſue, and to maintain, undiminiſhed, the ſecurity, honour, and laſting proſperity of the country."

The LORD CHANCELLOR then, by his Majeſty's command, prorogued the Parliament in the uſual form.

Wedneſday, at the levee, Lord Duncan took leave of his Majeſty previous to his ſetting off to reſume the command of the North Sea fleet.

Wedneſday evening, Earl Camden arrived at his houſe in Berkeley-ſquare, from Ireland.

In Dublin, an union between the two kingdoms is confidently ſpoken of as one of the leading objects of the Marquis Cornwallis's adminiſtration.

Lord Yelverton, Chief Baron of the Court of Exchequer in Ireland, is arrived at Bath.

The Dukes of York, Clarence, and Glouceſter, and Prince Erneſt, were in the Houſe of Peers on Monday night.

The debate of Wedneſday in the Houſe of Lords was of a moſt warm deſcription. We cannot ſtate all the particulars which have come to our knowledge.—The language of the Duke of Bedford was of ſuch a nature, that, on the motion of Lord Grenville, his words were ordered to be taken down.

The Speaker of the Houſe of Commons, accompanied by Mr Pitt, left town laſt night for Mr Dundas's houſe at Wimbleton.

The Guards ſent to Ireland are intended only as a [illegible] Waterford and Clonmell.

A new office is fitting at Wapping New Stairs, to be under the direction of Patrick Colquhoun, Eſq. one of the Police Magiſtrates of Queen Square, Weſtminſter, ſanctioned by the corporation of Trinity-Houſe, for the purpoſe of being a central place to hire lumpers to unload all ſhips which come into the river; their names are to be enrolled, and the men to be ſworn into office, and empowered to ſeize all illegal property attempted to be run on ſhore, and no other people to be employed in that ſervice. They are all to receive their wages at the office, and complaints of a felonious nature and violation of the bum-boats act to be cognizable as at the other offices.

A proclamation was yeſterday iſſued, offering 1000l. reward for the apprehenſion of Bagenal Harvey, the late leader of the rebels at Wexford. He is repreſented as a mean-looking thin man, about five feet ſix inches high, and as having made his eſcape from the rebels, and landed at the port of St David's, in Wales.

The evacuation of St Domingo, every circumſtance conſidered, was a meaſure dictated by ſound prudence. The expences attending our eſtabliſhments in that iſland have been immenſe, in return for which, we have received merely a deep a diſmal grave for our brave countrymen in arms.

The moſt unfortunate circumſtance in the Iriſh rebellion is, that we do not yet know what the rebels want. In 1715 and 1745, we knew what the object was—the reſtoration of the Stuart family. The queſtion was then plain, and each man knew what he was fighting for. Here we know only that a mob has riſen, ſo deſperate in its purpoſes, and extenſive in its magnitude, as to be denominated a rebellion; but why they have riſen, what their demands are, and wherewithal they will be content, no one knows or pretends to know.—We do indeed hear of Liberty.—Alas! we have heard of nothing elſe for the laſt ſeven or eight years; and, what is the conſequence?—The unſettling of almoſt all the States of Europe, without the ſettling of any thing, and a ſeries of crimes, ſuch as never were produced in the ſame ſpace of time under any one pretext.

Until the rebellion in Ireland is quelled, and perfect tranquillity reſtored, we cannot expect to have a faithful hiſtory of what has happened. The horrors committed in that country are beyond all belief, and could not be credited if they were not ſo well atteſted. The Iriſh rebellion has added another proof, if further example were neceſſary, that the ſpirit of revolution knows of no diſtinction; and that the virtues of the beſt men are no better protection to them than the vices of the bad.

Miſs Keating, whom different prints have not only put at the head of a detachment of Iriſh rebels, but whom they have made to aſſaſſinate ſeveral of the King's troops with her own hand, has, it appears, ever ſince theſe lamentable diſturbances have broken out in Wexford, been retired under the protection of two of her aunts, who reſide in Dublin, from whence ſhe has never ſince been abſent for a moment.

The perturbed ſpirit of Napper Tandy, which has produced ſo much confuſion in his native country, will moſt probably be conſigned to eternal reſt by the *fiat* of the French Directory. To entreat the *Great Nation* to ſend powerful ſuccours to the United Iriſhmen, when ſhe cannot ſend even a frigate to ſea, is a ſarcaſm which the defenders of the Rights of Man, and the Repreſentatives of the Majeſty of the People, cannot forgive.

A Dublin paper ſtates, that ſearch being made in an *empty houſe*, it was found *full* of pikes and ammunition.

The Executive Directory, to prevent all criminal correſpondence with the enemy, have forbidden, by a formal decree, all American veſſels to enter into the port of Havre, as they have been previouſly interdicted from the ports of Breſt, L'Orient, Rochefort, Toulon, and Dunkirk. The American ſhips now in Havre are immediately to put to ſea.

Paris is agitated by a warm and important controverſy between the crops and the Gentlemen who chuſe to wear their hair tied. Another piece of important Pariſian intelligence is, that Buonaparte was for *ſeveral hours ſea ſick*, from which he is happily recovered.

The French frigate La Belle Angelique, fitted out in 1797, for a botanical expedition to the Canaries and the Weſt Indies, has lately returned to Dieppe with a large and curious collection of objects relating to natural hiſtory, after undergoing great hardſhips, and having been expoſed to conſiderable dangers in her voyage.

The Swiſs Revolution has produced an entire ſtagnation of commerce in that country. The great fairs of Zurnach and Conſtance have this year been ſolitudes.

Vice-Admiral De Winter was honourably acquitted by the Court Martial charged with enquiring into his [illegible] in the battle of the 11th of [illegible] laſt.

All the inhabitants of Rome have been called upon to contribute the half of the plate they have in their poſſeſſion, as a forced loan, for which receipts are given, ſtating the value and the weight, which are taken as ready money in the payment of taxes. Thoſe who refuſe to bring in the half of their riches, have the whole taken from them by military execution.

The general appearance of fields and gardens, of hay and corn, is more promiſing of abundance than the oldeſt farmers can remember in any year.

Of Biſhop Burnet's abſence of mind there are many anecdotes told, but few perhaps more ſtriking than the following, related by Lord Orford:—Dining with the Ducheſs of Marlborough after the Duke's diſgrace, Burnet was comparing him to Beliſarius. "But how (ſaid ſhe) could ſo great a General be abandoned?"—"Oh! Madam, (ſaid the Biſhop) do not you know what a brimſtone of a wife he had."

NAUTICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Lords of the Admiralty have appointed the Hon. Captain St Clair to the command of his Majeſty's ſhip Falcon, at Sheerneſs.

Diſpatches were on Thurſday received from Admiral Thomſon, with advice of the capture of ſeveral French veſſels off the coaſt of Ireland. They had on board a quantity of arms and ſtores for the uſe of the inſurgents. The capture of theſe veſſels at the preſent moment was extremely fortunate, and the vigilance of our cruizers deſerves every praiſe.

The Ruſſian fleet, conſiſting of ten ſail of the line and four frigates, has been ſeen in the North Seas. Its deſtination is off the Texel. It is preſumed it will not, previouſly to its repairing to its ſtation, touch at any port in this country.

THE TOULON EXPEDITION.

It is now confidently ſtated, that all the troops in Portugal are ordered to the Eaſt Indies with Commodore Blanket's ſquadron, Government having ſome fears that Buonaparte's object is Hindoſtan. It is moreover ſaid, that ſhipping are taken up here to carry out a farther reinforcement of ſix regiments to the Britiſh ſettlements in India; and that a ſquadron has been ſent from the Cape of Good Hope, to cruize between the eaſtern coaſt of Africa and the two French iſlands.—All this precaution may be very proper. Before, however, we begin an enquiry into the ſpeculation of ruining the Britiſh poſſeſſions in India, we are much inclined to look at another reaſon for the French expedition.

The Great Nation has been worked up to ſuch a pitch, about the expedition to England, that ſome other object became neceſſary to be held up as ſoon as that failed. The glory of the preſent undertaking, and the plunder which it may be ſuppoſed to afford, are well adapted to the purpoſe of amuſing a ſtill-giddy and vain-glorious people. Beſides this, there is alſo to be conſidered, that the manner of diſpoſing of the troops when peace on the Continent ſhould be eſtabliſhed has long been reckoned one of the moſt difficult things to be accompliſhed. Now the expedition in queſtion has begun by taking off the moſt ambitious of the officers and the flower of the army; it holds up alſo, ſhould it ſucceed, an object to ſoldiers that is far more capitivating than the lands of the clergy and emigrants. Much wealth comes from Aſia, and therefore, like the Bank of Amſterdam, or the Bank of London, they are objects of envy to Republicans. If the expedition ſucceeds, the numbers who will return to France will be but ſmall; and if it does not ſucceed, they will be equally ſo: thus viewing the matter on which ſide they may, the rulers of France liberate themſelves from a diſtreſſing dilemma, and that as uſual at the expence of the lives of thoſe who embarraſs them.

FALMOUTH, June 24.

Arrived this day the Spy ſloop of war from Plymouth. She brings the unpleaſant intelligence of the capture of the Prince Adolphus packet, with the mail from Liſbon. She was taken on the 9th inſt. three days after ſhe left Liſbon, by a privateer of 12 guns. Captain Boulderſon, of the Prince Adolphus, is on board the privateer, which is to cruize off the Weſtern Iſlands. The maſter and eight of the crew are on board a Daniſh ſhip bound to Hamburgh—the packet is ordered into Corunna or Vigo—twenty-eight officers from Gibraltar are on board the packet.

KINGSTON, (JAMAICA) April 28.

A Spaniſh xebecque, carrying 10 guns and 30 men, bound from the Spaniſh Main to Cadiz, taken off Porto Rico by the Bellona of Glaſgow (as ſtated in laſt Thurſday's paper) on the 15th inſtant, arrived on Sunday.

Previous to the ſailing of the xebecque from the Spaniſh Main, intelligence had been received of the Acaſto frigate being cruizing in that neighbourhood, which prevented the Hermoine from ſailing, as was intended. Several of her crew have enliſted in the forts of Leguira, where the coxſwain is gunner. The money received by the crew on carrying the veſſel into that port was 25 dollars per man.

A man and a boy (father and ſon) that belonged to the Hermoine frigate, were on board the xebecque at the time of her capture, and are come down in her; being diſcovered, they were brought on ſhore, and put into confinement.

Extract of a Letter from an Officer on board his Majeſty's Sloop Stork, off Cayos, the 22d of May.

"We have juſt evacuated Port-au-Prince and St Marc's, two ſtrong poſts in this neighbourhood, and which it was thought we were ſtill able to hold, however poſitive orders from England came out for that purpoſe. The King's baker at Port-au-Prince, a Frenchman, who had the contract, or rather baked the bread for the army, the very day before the evacuation took place, had the diabolical intention of poiſoning with arſenic the whole of that which was for the immediate uſe of the garriſon. It being laid out iſſuing, a dog providentially was obſerved to pick up the ſcraps; he was ſeized with violent convulſions, and inſtantly died, which happily led to the diſcovery. The villain was taken up, confeſſed the crime, and declared his hatred to the Engliſh was ſuch, he could not help it, and that it was his view to have deſtroyed by this means the whole Britiſh force in the garriſon. Captain Spicer, of the Artillery, who commanded at the poſt where it happened, had him laſhed to the muzzle of a field-piece, and ordered him to be blown away *ſans ceremonie*, which was cheerfully and readily executed, in the preſence of the whole indignant line!"

MILITARY FORCE OF IRELAND.

4 Regiments of Dragoon Guards, 4, 5, 6, and 7, ſix troops each, 40 men to a troop,	960
5 Regiments Light Dragoons, 5, 9, 22, 23, and 24th Regiments,	1200
8 Regiments of Foot, 6, 13, 30, 45, 54, 64, 68, and 89, of which 3 are ſkeletons, ſay 450, 600 each, - - 3000	3450
8 Regiments Fencible Cavalry, Ancient Britiſh, Cambridge, Mid Lothian, New Romney,	960
34 Regiments Fencible Infantry, Aberdeen, Argyleſhire 2d battalion, Angus-ſhire, Caithneſs, Devon and Cornwall, Durham, Dunbarton, Lord Elgin's Eſſex, Fraſer's, Fifeſhire, Inverneſs, Northampton, N. Lowland, Leiceſter, Perthſhire 2d battalion, Rotheſay and Caithneſs, Manks 2d battalion, Reay, Northumberland, Loyal Tay, Suffolk, York, Somerſetſhire, 400 each -	9600
5 Companies Invalids, 250—3 companies Artillery, 90—2 regiments of Heſſians, 1000—the Guards, 2000—25th Foot, 600—100th ditto, 1000, Fencible Cavalry gone and going.	4340
Lanerkſhire, 250—Oxfordſhire, 250—Berwickſhire, 260—Lanark, 260—Dumfries-ſhire, 260—Durham, 260—Rexborough, 260—Militia, 12,000,	13800
Excluſive of the Yeomanry of Ireland, and the Iriſh Militia and Flying Artillery,	50000
Total Force,	88250

N. B. Twenty thouſand men have ſince been added.

LLOYD's MARINE LIST, June 29.

THE Lovely Nelly, Smith, from Dublin Trondheim, is captured by the Jaſon privateer, and carried into Bergen.

The Prince Adolphus Packet, from Liſbon to Falmouth, was captured the 9th of June, by a privateer of 14 guns.

The Kirty, Webſter, from Leith to Norway, is taken by the Sea Dog privateer. Crew ſent to Chriſtianſand.

The Robert and Mary, ——, from St Ubes to Newfoundland, has been taken by a privateer, given up to ſome priſoners, and ſince arrived at Liſbon.

The Earl of Mansfield, Robertſon, from London to Halifax is ſuppoſed to be captured by Le Decide privateer of Bourdeaux.

The Cadiz Packet, Lynch, from Dublin to Oporto, is taken and carried into Bourdeaux.

The Galen, Mackie, from London to Boſton, is taken and carried into Bayonne.

WINDS AT DEAL.
June 26. S.W.—27. S.W.—28 S.

MAILS.
Arrived,—Ireland, 4.—Liſbon, 0.—Jamaica, 0.—Leeward Iſlands, 1.—Hamburgh 1.
Due,—Ireland, 3.—Hamburgh, 3.

—STOCKS.—
No buſineſs done this day.

Caledonian Mercury.

EDINBURGH—JULY 2.

IRELAND.

OFFICIAL ACCOUNTS.

DUBLIN-CASTLE, JUNE 27. 1798.

Extract of a letter received this day by Lord Viſcount CASTLEREAGH, from Major General Sir CHARLES ASGILL, Bart.

MY LORD, *Kilkenny, June 26. 1798.*

Fearing the conſequences that might reſult from allowing the rebels who fled from Wexford, to remain any length of time in this county, I preferred attacking them with the troops I already had, to waiting till a reinforcement arrived. My force amounted to eleven hundred men. The rebels conſiſted of about five thouſand.

I attacked them this morning at ſix o'clock, in their poſition on Kilconnel Hill, near Gore's Bridge, and ſoon defeated them. Their Chief, MURPHY, a Prieſt, and upwards of one thouſand men were killed. Ten pieces of cannon, two ſwivels, their colours, and quantities of ammunition, arms, cattle, &c. were taken; and I have the pleaſure to add, that ſome ſoldiers who were made priſoners the day before, and doomed to ſuffer death, were fortunately releaſed by our troops.

Our loſs conſiſted of only ſeven men killed and wounded. The remainder of the rebels were purſued into the county of Wexford, where they diſperſed in different directions.

I feel particularly obliged to Major MATHEWS, of the Downſhire militia, who, at a ſhort notice, and with great alacrity, marched with 400 men of his regiment, and Captain POOLE's and the yeomanry corps of Maryburgh, under the command of Captain GORE, to cooperate with me. Lord LOFTUS, and Lieutenant Colonel RAM of the Wexford militia, Lieutenant Colonel HOWARD and Lieutenant Colonel RATCLIFFE of the Wicklow, Major DONALDSON of the 9th dragoons, who commanded the Cavalry, as well as all the officers and privates, are entitled to my thanks for their ſpirited exertions. Nor can I withhold the praiſe which is ſo juſtly due to all the yeomanry corps employed on this occaſion; and I alſo beg leave to mention my Aid-de-camp, Captain OGLE, and Lieutenant HIGGINS, of the 9th dragoons, who has acted as my Brigade Major.

I have the honour to be,

CHA. ASGILL,
Major General.

DUBLIN CASTLE, JUNE 28. 1798.

Accounts have been received from Lieutenent GARDINER of the Antrim militia, that early on Monday the 25th inſtant, a body of rebels, conſiſting of ſeveral thouſands, marched from the mountains of Wicklow,

attack Hacketstown. On seeing them approach, Lieut. GARDINER, with the troops under his command, viz. fifty Upper Talbotstown, twenty-four Shebagh cavalry, fifty of the Antrim regiment, forty-six Hacketstown, and thirty Coolattin yeomen cavalry, took post on the most advantageous ground near the town, to endeavour to prevent the rebels from gaining possession of it; but after a few rounds, the rebels filed off in every direction, with an intent to surround and cut him off. Lieut. GARDINER then retreated with the infantry to line the walls and windows of the barrack. A contest continued in the midst of flames (for the rebels set fire to the town) for nine hours, when they were obliged to retreat. Lieut. GARDINER states that the rebels suffered greatly, and that thirty car loads of their killed and wounded were carried off by them in their retreat, and many of their dead were found in the streets and ditches.

Lieutenant GARDINER acknowledges, in the warmest terms, the gallant conduct of the officers and men, and gives particular praise to Lieut. JAS. ROWAN, of the Antrim regiment; Captain HUME, of the Upper-Talbotstown cavalry; Capt. and Lieut. CHAMLEY, of the Coolattin infantry; Lieuts. SAUL and THOMAS, of the Hacketstown corps; and Lieuts. BRANDELL and TAYLOR, of the Shebagh cavalry; and Serjeant NIXON, of the Antrim regiment.

Lieut. GARDINER severely regrets the loss of a good officer, Captain HARDY, of the Hacketstown yeoman infantry, who fell early in the action.

Return of killed and wounded in the defence of Hacketstown, June 25, 1798.

Upper Talbotstown cavalry—four killed, one wounded.
Antrim detachment—one serjeant and four privates wounded.
Hacketstown infantry—four killed, six wounded.
Coolattin infantry—eight wounded.
Supplementary—two wounded.
Total—ten killed, twenty wounded.

" MY LORD, *Kilkenny, 27th June*, 1798.

" I have the honour to send you enclosed a return of the killed and wounded in the action with the rebels at Kilconnel-hill, on the 26th of June, and a return of the ordnance, ammunition, &c. taken on that day. I have the pleasure to assure you, that every thing they possessed has fallen into our hands; and, from subsequent accounts, the loss they sustained was much greater than I had the honour of stating to you in my former dispatch. I have no doubt but this victory will restore the counties of Kilkenny and Carlow to peace and tranquillity. I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,

CHARLES ASGILL,
Right Hon. Viscount Castlereagh. Maj.-Gen.

Return of the killed, wounded, and missing of the troops engaged at Kilconnel Hill, on the 26th inst. under the command of Major-General Sir Charles Asgill.

Mount Leinster yeomen infantry—one Lieutenant killed.
5th dragoons—one horse missing.
9th dragoons—one serjeant wounded, one horse killed.
Hompesch's hussars—one rank and file wounded.
Maryborough yeoman cavalry—one rank and file wounded, four horses killed.
Total—one Lieutenant, one corporal killed; one serjeant and three rank and file wounded; five horses killed, and one missing.

OFFICER'S NAME KILLED.

Lieutenant Stones, of the Mount Leinster yeoman infantry.

Return of ordnance, colours and ammunition taken.

One colours, five four pounders, five one pounder, four swivels, a few guns, and a number of pikes, which were destroyed as soon as taken. A number of shot of different sizes, with a quantity of lead and moulds.

Return of stores taken.

Black cattle	170	Total 970
Sheep	100	
Horses	700	

Also a vast quantity of bedding, blanketting, and wearing apparel.

J. LEWIS HIGGINS,
Lieut. 9th dragoons, acting Brigade Major.

DUBLIN, June 28.

The Irish House of Commons have voted 100,000l. to be at the disposal of the Lord Lieutenant in relieving such persons as may have suffered in their property not being concerned in the rebellion.

Mr BAGENAL HARVEY, the General of the Wexford rebels, was on Monday morning last taken in a cave in one of the Saltee islands, and brought to Wexford for trial. Mr JOHN COLCLOUGH, of Balliteigue, was apprehended along with him.

Mr CORNELIUS GROGAN, of Wexford, a man possessed of about 6000l. per annum, was yesterday to have entered upon his trial by a Court Martial.

Nothing could equal the alacrity with which our yeomanry assembled on Sunday morning last. The order was issued at two o'clock in the morning to repair to Stepen's-Green, and at four o'clock an army of nearly 700 men, were on their march under the command of Major-Gen. Myers.

DUBLIN SPECIAL COMMISSION.
FOR TRIALS OF HIGH TREASON, &c.

Tuesday Lord Chief Justice Lord CARLETON, Baron GEORGE, Justices CROOKSHANK, CHAMBERLAIN, and DAY, having taken their seats, Grand Juries for the city and county of Dublin were sworn in.

Lord CARLETON in a neat and brief charge recapitulated the nature of their duty—adverted to the unprecedented state of the times, and exhorted them to discharge their minds from prejudice in the progress of their inquiries, and to let no bias which human infirmities might induce, from too great zeal or too great alarm, warp them from a cool dispassionate investigation of the accusations to be submitted to them.

Some time elapsed, when Mr NORTON, foreman of the City Grand Jury, came down with bills found.

Mr SAMUEL NEILSON, of Belfast, charged with High Treason, was brought into the dock, and being told that the Grand Jury had found a bill of indictment for High Treason against him, was desired to appoint two counsel and an agent to assist him in his defence.

Mr NEILSON said, that he had no intention to employ counsel.

The Court asked, if he had any other request to make?

He answered none—except a relief from the heavy irons, and hard bed he suffered.

The SOLICITOR GENERAL in a warm and pathetic manner, expressed a wish, that if, consistent with the safe custody of the prisoner, the rigour of his confinement might receive mitigation.

The prisoner was remanded.

Mr MICHAEL BYRNE was next brought forward, and acquainted as before, with his right to nominate counsel, &c.

He requested time, and the Court permitted him to remain until he saw in what manner other prisoners acted.

Messrs. HENRY and JOHN SHEARS were brought to the bar. Messrs. CURRAN and M'NALLY were appointed counsel for JOHN SHEARS—and Mr PLUNKET for HENRY SHEARS, Mr ARMSTRONG FITZGERALD, agent for both.

Mr JOHN M'CANN was brought up, and appointed Messrs. CURRAN and M'NALLY counsel, and Mr CRAWFORD agent.

Mr BYRNE then appointed Messrs. BUSH and M'NALLY counsel, and Mr CRAWFORD agent.

Mr OLIVER BOND being brought up, appointed Messrs. CURRAN and GEORGE PONSONBY counsel, and Mr JAMES JOHNSTON agent.

Mr BOND requested to know if their friends might have access to them from this day until the day of trial, to which Lord CARLETON replied, not immediately in this stage of the business, but certainly in a proper time. The SOLICITOR GENERAL, as leading Counsel for the prosecution, informed the prisoners that they should meet with every possible indulgence consistent with their situations and the laws, by which they might be unreserved in naming any favour which under these circumstances could be granted to them.

Mr BOND then asked if from this day they might be indulged with pen, ink, and paper to give instructions to their agents, and communicate with their friends as to preparation for trial; to which Lord CARLETON replied that they certainly should have every indulgence in that respect preparatory for trial, but for no other species of communication.—The SOLICITOR GENERAL then gave notice that the Court would at its rising please to adjourn until nine o'clock on Wednesday, the 4th of July, to try the prisoners at the bar, and that the other prisoners in charge on similar accusations, would be tried in succession from that day—Adjourned accordingly.

Extract of a letter from Bray, June 26. 1798.

" Information having been received that the rebels were in great force at the Seven Churches, Lord POWERSCOURT, with a party of cavalry and infantry, from this town, &c. proceeded to Roundwood, to meet with a pretty strong party from Newton Mt. Kennedy, under the command of Lieut. M'LAREN of the Reay fencibles; the whole having proceeded towards the place, the advanced guard was attacked, but on the approach of the division, the rebels fled, leaving behind them upwards of fifty dead bullocks, and great quantities of hydes, &c. It appeared that the farm-houses were occupied as barracks.

" It was part of this body that Lieut. M'LAREN engaged and defeated on the 19th, at Ballinarush, as before stated."

On Thursday General Sir CHARLES ASGILL returned to Kilkenny, with part of the forces which occupied the pass of Scallagh, between Mount-Leinster and Black Stairs. We are informed that several bodies of rebels, endeavouring to escape, were intercepted—all of whom were either put to the sword or driven back into the co. Wexford.

BELFAST, June 29.

TRIAL OF JAMES DICKEY, FOR HIGH TREASON

(Continued from our last.)

Yesterday at one o'clock the Court again met to proceed in the trial of JAMES DICKEY, when the prisoner was found to be much intoxicated, and the Court adjourned till five o'clock.

It being suspected that the prisoner had taken poison, an emetic was administered to him in the prison, which brought him to a state of recollection.

At five o'clock the Court resumed its sitting.

CHRISTOPHER M'CORRY sworn.—Knows Dickey; informs the Court he was made prisoner with many others, at Randalstown, by the rebels, on Thursday the 8th instant; that Dickey came to him when he was confined, and said to Shields, another prisoner, belonging to the Toome yeomanry, " When I was your prisoner, I think you did not treat me well; but now you are my prisoner, I'll not revenge it on you, but forgive you."

Q. By the prisoner.—Were you present when Shields was made prisoner? A. I was.

Q. Did I make him prisoner, or was I there? A. Did not see you.

Here the proclamation was produced, issued by the Lord Lieutenant and Privy Council on the 24th ult. for martial law; and the evidence was closed.

The Proclamation was read by the Judge Advocate, and given to the prisoner, who perused it attentively, and said, there was a Notice issued by General NUGENT lately, which he had seen in the Belfast News-Letter, and requested he might send for the paper, to read it to the Court: He did so, and read the Notice of General NUGENT, dated 24th instant, offering protection to such people as returned to their homes, to follow their usual occupations; the leaders only were exempted from that lenity. Prisoner observed, that none of the evidence went to convict him of being a leader, and that he thought he ought to benefit by that circumstance.

The President observed to the prisoner, that his case did not come under the meaning of the notice, and desired him to proceed in his defence.

The prisoner declined having Jamieson examined, and ultimately said he would make no defence at all. He was then remanded to prison, and the Court was cleared to deliberate on the sentence.

Being found guilty by the Court, he was sentenced to be hanged, and his head cut off and placed on the Market-house.

This sentence being approved of by General Nugent, he was brought from prison about eight o'clock in the evening, to the place of execution, where he spent some time in conversation. The Rev. Mr Kelburne attended and prayed, which he listened to with seeming indifference. About nine o'clock, he mounted a temporary scaffolding, erected at the Market-house; when he asked for a drink of water, which having got, he requested his body would be given to his friends; the executioner then attempted to cover his face with a handkerchief, which the prisoner would not allow, and in a few moments after, he was launched into eternity.—After hanging some time, he was taken down, and his head severed from his body, which the executioner holding up in his hand, exclaimed " This is the head of a traitor;" it was then affixed to a pike, and placed on the Market-house.

This unfortunate man was in the vigour of his youth; was bred an attorney, and had moderate practice.—He appeared very insensible to his awful situation.

A Court Martial is now sitting on JOHN STOREY, printer in this town.

The intelligence received from Ireland affords good ground to hope, that the rebellion there is now terminated. The official dispatches which will be found in this paper, show, that the insurgents which escaped from Wexford, have been completely defeated by Sir CHAR. ASGILL, that their artillery, ammunition, &c. have been taken, and the banditti scattered in all directions, so that it is not expected they will have the temerity to assemble again in any great body.

It deserves particular notice, and is a tribute of respect justly due to the regular forces and militia regiments of Ireland, that although they have been beset by numbers of traitors, who, for a long time past, have been studying to seduce them from their allegiance, yet during the whole of this rebellion, not a single man belonging to these corps has deserted his duty. On the contrary, wherever they were called into service, they have evinced the firmest loyalty, and steady bravery, enduring the hardest duty with the greatest cheerfulness and most undaunted courage.

On the 27th ult. WILLIAM ELDER, Esq. of Loaning, died at Forneth.

On Thursday 28th June, died Mr JAMES CLARK, Surgeon in Edinburgh.

Died at London the 20 ult. in the 70th year of his age, NEIL JAMIESON, Esq. long a respectable merchant at Norfolk in Virginia.

On the 12th curt. died at the manse of Cannisby in Caithness, the Rev. Dr JOHN MORRISON in the 49th year of his age, and 18th of his ministry—distinguished for literary talents and Christian resignation. Unwearied in his attention to the duties of his divine calling, his congregation, his family, and friends, unite in expressing their sorrow for the loss of a faithful pastor, a valuable connection, and useful member of society.

On Saturday last the 30th ult. JOHN M'LEOD, Esq. of Colbecks set off from his seat in East Lothian, for London, having received his Majesty's letters of service, for raising a Fencible Regiment in Scotland. His approach was no sooner announced in the town of Haddington, in the neighbourhood of which place Mr M'LEOD resides, and where he spends his ample fortune, than a great number of the town's people met him, and insisted upon taking the horses out of the carriage, and dragging him into the town, which was accordingly done, with reiterated huzzas and congratulations.

When arrived at the inn, he presented the multitude with five guineas to drink his Majesty's health; " And I beg (he added) you will not forget to drink prosperity to the island of Jamaica." This was received with loud acclamations, and Mr M'LEOD was drawn out of the town with the same honours as before—the people loudly wishing him all happiness, and success to the new corps.

His Majesty has been pleased to accept of an offer made from a number of the inhabitants of Glasgow, to form themselves into an Armed Association for the defence of the city and neighbourhood for three miles round.

Saturday, the Ross-shire Fencibles, commanded by Major MACKENZIE, arrived at Glasgow barracks from Greenock.

On Thursday last, the young men balloted from the different [illegible] to serve in the militia, marched from Paisley to Ayr, to be there embodied with those of that county. They were above an hundred in number, handsome young fellows, and all in high spirits. A young lad from the neighbouring parish of Kilbarchan, whose brother had been returned, came forward, and insisted on being allowed to accompany his brother as a Volunteer; but Mr FULTON of Hartfield, the Deputy Lieutenant, very properly advised him to wait a few days, when he would be taken in as a substitute, and thereby receive the ordinary bounty money, which his generous zeal and affection so well entitled him to.

We understand that four additional companies of Volunteers are about to be raised in Paisley.

The public-spirited proceedings of the county of Dumbarton manifested at their meeting on Tuesday, must afford real satisfaction to every well-wisher to his country.—*See Advertisement.*

We hear from Inverness, that 700l. has been remitted to the Bank of England in part of the contributions from that town and parish, and the remainder is to be sent in a few days.

SUTHERLAND FENCIBLES.

We are favoured with a Copy of the following Letter, addressed to the Right Hon. the EARL GOWER, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Sutherland, by the Right Hon. HENRY DUNDAS.

Parliament Street, June 27. 1798.

MY LORD,

The SUTHERLAND FENCIBLES being now arrived in Ireland, I feel it incumbent upon me in obedience to his Majesty's commands, to request of your Lordship to convey to that valuable regiment, the assurance of the just sense his Majesty entertains of their truly public spirited conduct in extending their services to that kingdom in the present emergency.

His Majesty cannot doubt, that to your Lordship, connected with them as Lieutenant of the County, and by so many other ties, this fresh proof of their loyal attachment to his sacred person, and of their zeal for the defence and security of the empire, must have afforded great satisfaction. From my personal knowledge of your Lordship's sentiments on both these points, I feel a sincere pleasure in signifying to the regiment, through your Lordship, his Majesty's entire approbation of a conduct which cannot but accord with the wishes and feelings which I am convinced actuated your Lordship on this occasion.

I have the honour to be, my Lord,
Your Lordship's most obedient humble servant,
Earl Gower, &c. &c. HENRY DUNDAS.

TARBRAX RACES—COUNTY OF FORFAR.

On the 28th June, the following races were run at Tarbrax.—They were the first races held here, on occasion of a new annual fair, instituted by Colonel FOTHERINGHAM of Pourie:—

First Race—For a *Cavalry Saddle and Bridle*, value Three Pounds. A race of three heats a mile out and in, won by Geo. Smith of Segieden, riding his chesnut mare Swift, bred on the barony, against William Fleming, who rode his own chesnut gelding, and Robert Stroke, who rode his bay mare.

This race was concluded at one heat, Swift having distanced the other two.

Second Race—A *Saddle and Bridle*, one heat, won by John Smith, riding a brown mare of his own, against —— Wilson, riding his own brown gelding.

Third Race—For a *Whip and pair of Spurs*—won by —— Chrichton of Panbride, riding his own chesnut horse Thin.

This race afforded excellent sport; some of the Gentlemen in the field having obligingly presented themselves as candidates for the prize, which was by this means very warmly contended for.

The horse races were followed by foot races, which afforded the company great entertainment.

1. A Female Race for a *Rid Petticoat*, presented by Mr Dallas.
2. A Female Race for a *Shift*, presented by the Lady of the Manor.
3. A Female Race for a *Pair of Shoes*, presented by Mr Ouchterlony.
4. A Male Race for a *Pair of Shoes*, presented by Colonel Fotheringham, Lord of the Manor.
5. A Male Race for a *Pair of Shoes* presented by Mr DEMPSTER.

The evening concluded with an Elegant Ball and Supper at the Mansion House.

There was a great shew of fine Black Cattle at this new Fair. 300l. and 400l. was offered and refused for some parcels of them, brought there by individual dealers.

AGRICULTURE.

The culture of a most useful vegetable, altogether unknown in England till within these two years, is at length brought to the utmost perfection, in and near Bristol. This is the Anjou cabbage, perhaps the most profitable and useful luguminous plant that can be raised. The seed of this truly valuable plant was supplied by a French Emigrant. This cabbage is a most excellent table vegetable, and is so tender, that it is dressed in three or four minutes boiling. It is a most excellent food for cattle, which feed upon it greedily, and it has the valuable property of occasioning cows to yield abundance of milk, at the same time preserving them from declining in flesh. In rapidity of growth, its great bulk, and the little culture it requires, this cabbage exceeds all other of the Brassica species.—The stalk of this cabbage, which is commonly as thick as a man's leg, is used, when dry, as fuel; and it was a common saying in Anjou, of which part of France it is a native, that every cabbage was worth (before the late alteration in the value of money there) five sols (twopence half-penny) each. Though this plant is at the present day scarcely known at Paris, yet at Anjou, Poictou, and Brittany (but particularly in the former province), the farmers are bound by their leases to plant a certain number of them, in proportion to the extent of land they occupy, and to leave a certain number standing when they quit their farms.

LITERARY PROPERTY.
COURT OF KING'S BENCH, MAY 11.
BECKFORD v. HOOD.

This cause, which came on to be tried before Lord Kenyon at the sittings after last term, was an action brought by Mr Beckford, author of a book called " Thoughts on Hunting," against the defendant, a bookseller, for publishing the same without his privity or consent. It appeared on the trial that the book was not entered at Stationer's Hall, nor was the plaintiff's name prefixed to it. The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, subject to the opinion of the Court upon the point of law, whether, under these circumstances, the plaintiff could maintain an action.

The counsel on the part of the defendant contended to-day, that the plaintiff was not entitled to recover; and they founded their argument principally upon the case of Donaldson v. Becket, which was decided upon an appeal in the House of Lords, in which the judges were divided in opinion, being six against five. It was further contended, that the statutes which had been made upon the subject had taken away the rights which were vested in authors by the common law. The statutes imposed certain fines and penalties of one penny per sheet upon all persons pirating works, for all works [illegible] to the informer; but they required, on the other hand, that the work should have been entered at Stationer's Hall; but in the present case the work was not entered, nor was the author's name prefixed to it.

Lord Kenyon said, there was nothing that could be more desirable to a feeling mind, than that the emoluments arising from all works should be secured to the authors, because it operated as an encouragement to genius and invention, exclusive of its being founded in justice. His Lordship said, it was not necessary for him to wade through all the statutes that related to this question, and which the Legislature had found necessary to enact from time to time, as questions arose. There was no point more clear, than that there could be no right, without a remedy. It was not necessary for him to enter into a discussion upon the case of Donaldson and Becket. It was sufficient to consider what the law was, as now established, and whether the claim of the plaintiff was consistent with it.—The statute of the 17th Geo. III. secured the rights of authors for 14 years, and inflicted certain penalties in case of a violation of the statute, and required that the work should be entered at Stationer's Hall. But these penalties were given to the common informer, and could not affect the civil rights of the author; therefore the entering the work at Stationer's Hall was only necessary for the recovery of the penalties, but could not be necessary when the civil rights only of an author were in question. Upon these grounds, his Lordship was of opinion that the verdict for the plaintiff ought to stand. The other judges concurred in the same opinion.

Shipping Intelligence.

—ARRIVED AT LEITH—

May 29. Ceres, Bard, from Greenock, goods—Ceres, Paul, from Burnham, wheat—Brothers, Fairclath, from do do—Jean, Greig, from Berwick, do——30. Eliza, Wilson, from Spey, oats—Coldstream Packet, Ord, from London, goods—London and Berwick Packet, Ward, from do do—Helen, Smith, from Findhorn, wheat—Peggy, Blackwood, from Berwick, do.——June 30. Hope, Strachan, from Eastdale, slates—Ann, Clark, from Alburgh, goods—Leith Packet, Paton, from Borrowstounness, soap——July 2. Gardner, Crookshanks, from Ballichulish, slates—Supply, Anderson, from Berwick, wheat—Polly, Beatson, from London, goods.

—ARRIVED IN THE CLYDE—

The Clyde from Demerara—Margarets from Tortola—Herberts from Grenada—Prince Edward from St Kitts—Eglinton from Demarara—Lucy from Antigua—Nancy from Tobago—Sally from ——.

These left the fleet on Tuesday. About 150 sail in company—of which the following are for the Clyde—

Hope and Scipio from Tobago—Canada, Countess of Crawford, and a brig, name unknown, from Grenada—Fanny and Robert from St Vincents—Hero, and Commerce, from St Kitt's—Two Friends, from Tortola—Samuel, from Demerara—Commerce, from Trinidad.

AT LEITH—FOR LONDON,
The Union Shipping Co's Armed Smacks,
EDINBURGH & BERWICK PACKET,
WILLIAM COOPER Master,
AND
COLDSTREAM PACKET,
FRANCIS ORD Master,

Will take in goods, the Edinburgh and Berwick till Wednesday evening, at six o'clock, when the will sail; and the Coldstream till Saturday evening, and sail on Sunday morning at eight o'clock.

Union Shipping Company's Office,
LEITH, 2d July, 1798.

WAR-OFFICE, June 9. 1798.

3d Regiment of Dragoon Guards—John Betton to be Cornet, by purchaſe, vice Hepworth, who retires.

18th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain D. B. Hay, from the 39th foot, to be Captain, by purchaſe, vice Goldie, promoted in the 5th dragoons.

3d Regiment of Foot Guards—Captain-Lieutenant W. T. Dilkes to be Captain of a Company, vice Campbell, deceaſed.—Lieutenant the Hon. Edward Stopford to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Dilkes. Enſign Francis Hepburn to be Lieutenant, vice Stopford. Enſign Francis Wheeler Hood, from the 44th foot, to be Enſign, vice Hepburn.

2d Regiment of Foot—James Rogers to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Turner, promoted.

5th Ditto—Lieutenant Henry Hanſon, from the 25th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Callander, who exchanges.

11th Ditto—Lieutenant G. P. Sutton, from the half-pay of the 1ſt regiment of Iriſh Brigade, to be Lieutenant, vice Bulkeley, who exchanges.

25th Ditto—Lieutenant R. W. M. Callander, from the 5th foot, to be Lieutenant, vice Hanſon, who exchanges.

26th Ditto—Francis D'Arcy Bacon to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, promoted.

31ſt Ditto—Enſign Francis Forſter to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe.

34th Ditto—Enſign —— Aldjoes to be Lieutenant, without purchaſe, vice Baunback, who retires.

44th Ditto— —— Tappis to be Enſign, without purchaſe, vice Hood removed to the 3d foot guards.

47th Ditto—Major Thomas Joſeph Backhouſe to be Lieutenant-Colonel, by purchaſe, vice Major-General Douglas, who retires.

49th Ditto—Enſign Alexander Lewis to be Adjutant vice Stokes, deceaſed.

51ſt Ditto—Robert Pollock, Eſq. to be Paymaſter.

63d Ditto—John Fair, Eſq. to be Paymaſter.

65th Ditto—John Chriſtopher Stow to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Onſlow, promoted.

87th Ditto—Lieutenant John Charles Edwards, from the 49th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Hovenden, appointed to the 34th foot. William D'Aguillar to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, promoted in the 82d foot.

90th Ditto—Enſign George Clifton, from the 45th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Steward, promoted.

100th Ditto—Hoſpital Mate William Phillips to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon.

Queen's Rangers.

Lieutenant William Fitzgerald, from the 24th foot, to be Captain, by purchaſe, vice Mayne promoted.

York Huſſars.

Lieutenant —— De Bouchet to be Captain of a Troop, vice Joſſa, deceaſed. Lieutenant —— Schmidern to be Captain of a Troop, vice Maul, deceaſed.

STAFF.

Lieutenant-Colonel Brent Spencer, of the 40th foot, to be Aid-de-Camp to the King, vice Campbell, deceaſed.

Eaſt and Weſt Lothian Fencible Cavalry.

Cornet Archibald Chriſtie to be Lieutenant, vice Marſhall, who reſigns.

MEMORANDUM.

The appointment of Lieutenant James Cornfute, from M'Donald's corps, to be Lieutenant in the 81ſt foot, as ſtated in the Gazette of the 10th of April laſt, has not taken place.

Enſign Thomas Gethin, of the 34th foot, is ſuperſeded, being abſent without leave.

Commiſſions ſigned by his Majeſty for the army in Ireland.

Enſign Henry Paterſon, from the 30th regiment of foot, to be Lieutenant in the 13th foot, by purchaſe, vice Lieutenant James H. Mitchell, who diſpoſes of his Commiſſion at the regulated price. Dated April 1. 1798.

WAR-OFICE, June 23. 1798.

2d Regiment of Dragoons—Cornet Laurence Johnſtone to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Wilſon, who retires.

4th Ditto—Adjutant George Scovell to be Cornet, without purchaſe, vice Phillips, promoted.

16th Regiment of Light Dragoons—Captain James Rooke, from the 80th foot, to be Major, by purchaſe, vice Anſon, promoted in the 20th light dragoons.

1ſt Battalion of the 1ſt Regiment of Foot—Alexander Mackay to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Sir John Gordon, promoted.

[illegible] nant, by purchaſe, vice Campbell, who retires.

15th Ditto—Henry Stodart to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Hindmarſh, promoted.

17th Ditto—Lieutenant-Colonel —— O'Meara, from the 6th Weſt India regiment, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, vice Major-General Johnſon, promoted to the command of the 81ſt foot.

18th Ditto—Enſign —— Gorroquer to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Cunnack, appointed to the 60th foot.

19th Ditto—Richard Stark to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Manſell, promoted.

20th Ditto—Chriſtopher Hamilton to be Enſign, by purchaſe. William Pigott to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Byron, promoted.

22d Ditto—Major-General John Graves Simcoe, from the 81ſt foot, to be Colonel, vice Croſbie, deceaſed.

27th Ditto—Enſign R. B. Cuyler, from the 45th foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Stewart, who retires.

35th Ditto—David Home, Eſq. Second Lieutenant on the half-pay of the marines, to be Paymaſter.

37th Ditto—Lieutenant —— Max, from the Loyal Nottingham fencibles, to be Quarter-Maſter.

38th Ditto—Enſign T. Watſon to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Stewart, who retires.

45th Ditto—Hoſpital-Mate William Coggan to be Aſſiſtant Surgeon, vice Wilkins, deceaſed.

46th Ditto—Enſign Archibald Campbell, from the 25th foot, to be Lieutenant by purchaſe, vice Armſtrong, who retires.

47th Ditto—Lieutenant Humphrey Bland to be Captain by purchaſe, vice Bland who retires.

49th Ditto—George Bromley to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Clegg promoted.

57th Ditto—Enſign Charles Coquett to be Lieutenant, vice Marſhall who reſigns. Serjeant Major George Cadd to be Enſign, vice Coquett.

59th Ditto—John Strowbridge to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice Jones promoted. John Bull, Major, on the half pay of the late 72d foot, to be Paymaſter.

60th Ditto—Enſign —— Zerzen to be Lieutenant. —— Ingwerſen to be Enſign, vice Zerzen.

69th Ditto—Enſign William Jones, from the 71ſt foot, to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Bake, promoted.

79th Ditto—Lieutenant James Miller, from the 26th foot, to be Captain, by purchaſe, vice Morley, who retires. Enſign Patrick Roſs to be Lieutenant, by purchaſe, vice Cameron, promoted in the Independents.

80th Ditto—Robert Daſhwood to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice St George, promoted.

81ſt Ditto—Major General Henry Johnſon, from the 17th foot, to be Colonel, vice Simcoe, appointed to the command of the 22d foot. Charles M'Pherſon to be Enſign, by purchaſe, vice De Carteret, promoted in the 37th foot.

85th Ditto—Captain-Lieutenant Thomas Backhouſe to be Captain by purchaſe, vice Ottley, promoted. Lieutenant Richard Dayrell to be Captain-Lieutenant, vice Backhouſe.

87th Ditto—Lieutenant F. M. Miller, from the 60th foot, to be Captain of a company, by purchaſe, vice Lodge, appointed Paymaſter to the 34th foot.

98th Ditto—Samuel Cooper to be Enſign by purchaſe, vice Hobby, promoted in the new South Wales corps.

New South Wales Corps.

William Cox, Lieutenant on half-pay, to be Paymaſter.

1ſt Weſt India Regiment.

Volunteer Francis O'Connor to be Enſign, vice Darley, deceaſed.

6th Ditto.

Major Thomas Ruddſdale, of the 50th foot, to be Lieutenant Colonel, vice O'Meara, appointed to the 17th foot.

BREVET.

Colonel Robert Kingſcote, of the North Glouceſter militia, to be Colonel in the army, and to take rank as ſuch ſo long as the North Glouceſterſhire militia ſhall remain embodied for actual ſervice. Commiſſion dated March 31, 1794.

Colonel B. R. De Capell Broke, of the Northamptonſhire militia, to be Colonel in the army, and to take rank as ſuch ſo long as the Northamptonſhire militia ſhall remain embodied for actual ſervice. Commiſſion dated March 10, 1798.

Captain Charles Newton, of the late 134th foot, to be Major in the army.

MEMORANDUM.

Lieutenant E. M. Eyre, of the 48th regiment of foot, is ſuperſeded, not having joined the regiment ſince his appointment.

MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Extract of a letter from Captain James Wilſon, of the ſhip Duff, to Joſeph Hardcaſtle, Eſq. Treaſurer to the London Miſſionary Society, dated Canton, Dec. 16 1797.

"I wrote you laſt from Rio Janeiro, dated the 15th of November 1796, which I hope you received.—After receiving a plentiful ſupply of every thing needful, we left the port the 19th. On the 30th of January 1797, we rounded New Zealand, and on the 4th March made Otaheite; but, from various winds we did not anchor in Matavia till the 6th, where we were received in the moſt friendly manner.—A large houſe which the natives had built for Captain Bligh, was juſt finiſhed, the whole iſland in perfect peace, Pomaree and his ſon Otoo being abſolute ſovereigns of the whole iſland, and likewiſe Eimeo; thus our buſineſs was expedited; for inſtead of many Chiefs, as we expected, we only had to make our errand known to Pomaree. This we were fully able to do, our God having kept two Europeans for the purpoſe, the others having gone to Europe; one of theſe, whoſe name is Peter, had left the Dædalus, the other named Andrew, was caſt away in the Matilda, and had been five years on the iſland—both could talk the language fluently. Our reaſons for coming were no ſooner made known to Pomaree, than he ſaid we ſhould not only have the houſe, which is a hundred feet by forty, but that all Matavia ſhould be given to the Engliſh, which was accordingly done in the moſt formal manner.

"After having thus ſucceeded far beyond our expectations, it is now neceſſary that I ſhould acquaint you, that ſometime before we made the land, the Miſſionaries had divided in the following manner; eighteen for Otaheite, beſides the women and children; ten for the Friendly Iſlands; and two for the Marqueſas; this being the caſe, we had no time to ſpare; therefore, as ſoon as I ſaw them in their commodious houſe, we ſailed for Eimeo, with a view to get the ſhip ready, but more particularly to ſee how the natives would behave during the abſence of the ſhip. After five days we returned, found them all well, the natives having treated them with the utmoſt kindneſs. Having no time to ſpare, we made all ſail for the Friendly Iſlands; this was the 26th of March; the 1ſt of April made Palmerſton Iſlands; and on the 9th, Tongataboo, the next day we anchored about the place Captain Cook lay, according to his bearings. The anchor was no ſooner gone, than the ſhip was ſurrounded with canoes, and a number of Chiefs came on board, who informed us that two Europeans were on the iſland, and to our great joy, they ſoon afterwards made their appearance, but of all the men we ever ſaw, theſe were certainly the moſt wicked looking fellows; and they ſoon gave us proof they were as bad as they appeared to be; one of them was an Iriſhman, named John Kennelly; the other, Benjamin Ambler of London. They told a ſtrange ſtory reſpecting their coming to theſe iſlands; but this was a matter of little conſequence to us, firmly believing that the Lord had ſent them as our interpreters; for though we had provided, as we thought, ſufficient inſtruments for the purpoſe, by bringing Peter and two Otaheitans with us, we ſhould have been much at a loſs, the language differing ſo much, that they could not underſtand one word in ten: but theſe two men, Ambler and Kennelly, who had only been thirteen months on the iſland, could talk the language well. After ſome time our buſineſs was partly told them; they readily agreed to give all the aſſiſtance in their power. After giving them and the Chiefs preſents, they all went on ſhore, highly gratified apparently. Very early the next morning, we were ſurrounded with a prodigious number of ſingle canoes, beſides ten or twelve large double ones. From the peaceable manner they left us the night before we had not the leaſt ſuſpicion, until the two Europeans came and told us, they intended to take the ſhip. This, you may eaſily conceive, alarmed us much. We got the people to their quarters as privately as poſſible. After getting thus ready, we ſcaled two of our guns; on this the large canoes began to ſheer off, and a number of the ſingle ones followed; whether their intention was really to attack us we know not—but it was very alarming to ſee ſo many canoes and people round the veſſel, preſenting their clubs and ſpears for ſale, which might in a moment be turned againſt us.

"Our fears in a great meaſure being done away, Ambler pointed out 4 Chiefs, which he ſaid were the only ones we need care for. Tibo Mamoe, the preſent king, was then at the point of death, and his ſon Tugahowe the leaſt of the four, would certainly ſucceed his father; for though it was not his by right, [illegible] being the gre[illegible] (which was actually the caſe); he therefore would recommend the Miſſionaries being placed under his care; after talking with them on the ſubject, they readily agreed to go. After a moſt ſolemn ſeaſon in prayer, ſix of them went with the Chief and Ambler, but not before they promiſed they ſhould want for nothing. After receiving preſents, they all went on ſhore before dark, and all the canoes left us. The next morning we weighed, and run further out, that we might have plenty of room in caſe of an attack. About noon, two of the Miſſionaries returned, with the pleaſing intelligence that the natives did not attempt to ſteal, but treated them with the greateſt reſpect; we then loaded the canoes with the remainder of their things, and with ſuch ſtores as they would want.

"April the 16th, we made the beſt of our way towards the Marqueſas, with the only two Miſſionaries on board, Meſſ. Harris and Crook. On the 23d May we diſcovered two iſlands, which we endeavoured to land upon; but the natives, from their hoſtile diſpoſition prevented us. On the 4th of June made the iſland of Chriſtiana, and the next day anchored in Reſolution Bay, after a long diſagreeable paſſage of fifty days. We no ſooner arrived, than we were viſited by many of the natives, and amongſt them the Chief, whom, after a few viſits, we gave to underſtand that the two Miſſionaries were to ſtay with him. On hearing this, he could not contain himſelf, but jumped about the cabin for joy. He ſaid, they ſhould have a houſe, and that they ſhould never want while he had to give—which we have reaſon to believe will be the caſe.

"Having now refitted our rigging, which was in a bad ſtate, we took an affectionate leave of each other, and ſailed for Otaheite the 27th of June. We arrived in Matavia the 6th of July, when I found them all well in health, with one more in number than I left, Mrs Henry being delivered of a fine girl.

"Having now completed our buſineſs, we took leave of our dear friends, and the kind natives, the 4th of Auguſt, touched at Huahine, which was in a dreadful ſtate, owing to their wars; and on the 18th of Auguſt, anchored off Tongataboo, nearly in our old birth, where we were viſited by our dear people, who informed us they were all well, (except one) and how the Lord had preſerved them from the machinations of their countrymen, who had done all in their power to make the poor heathens deſtroy them, and that ſome of them had ſeparated with a view to counteract their villanous plots. During my ſtay, Meſſ. Buchanan and Galton went to live with another Chief, which, I truſt, will not only be the means of gaining their affections, but will likewiſe facilitate the knowledge of the language, which is of the greateſt importance. After doing every thing in our power for them with the Chiefs, and dividing the articles, we parted, with many tears on both ſides.

"We found, on our arrival at Macao, which was the 21ſt of November, that we could not proceed to Wampoo, without an authority from the Hoppo, becauſe we had no cargo. Finding a ſhip had been detained a month, I went to Canton, by which means we got permiſſion. The 14th inſtant anchored at Wampoo.

"I can give you no idea when we ſhall leave this place. To me it is the worſt part of the voyage, having to aſſociate with the profeſſed enemies of my Lord, and frequently I am the butt of the whole company."

HOUSES ON LEITH TERRACE,

The following Dwelling-Houſes compoſing part of that tenement built by and belonging to James Saliſbury, architect in Edinburgh, are to be SOLD, by public voluntary roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1798, between the hours of one and two afternoon,

I.—THE DWELLING-HOUSE poſſeſſed by Mr James Baird, being the third flat above the Terrace.
Rent L. 30 ſterling.

II.—The DWELLING-HOUSE poſſeſſed by Mr George Thomſon, being the ſecond flat above the Terrace.
Rent L. 35 ſterling.

III.—The DWELLING-HOUSE poſſeſſed by Mr Thomas Maſon, being the ſecond flat above the Terrace.
Rent L. 20 ſterling.

IV.—The DWELLING-HOUSE poſſeſſed by Mr Adam Wilſon, being the firſt flat above the Terrace.
Rent L. 20 ſterling.

For further particulars, apply to the proprietor, Leith Walk, or to Archibald Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, either of whom will receive offers for a private ſale.

HAILLS QUARRY TO LET.

THE leaſe of HAILLS QUARRY, in the pariſh of Collington, three miles from Edinburgh, expires the 12th September 1799, and the ſame will be LET from that term for ſuch a number of years as ſhall be agreed upon. The ſituation of this Quarry, and quality of the ſtone is ſo well known to all builders, that it is unneceſſary to ſay any thing of it.—Offers for a leaſe will be taken in by Cornelius Elliot, W. S. till the 15th July, after which it will be let.

The Farm of DUMBREIDEN, in the neighbourhood of the quarry, will alſo be Let.—Offers therefor may be given in to the ſaid Cornelius Elliot. Not to be repeated.

JUDICIAL SALE OF CULROSS.

UPSET PRICE REDUCED TO £. 17,000 STERLING,

THE LANDS and ESTATE of CULROSS, with the COAL and SALT WOKKS, Feu-duties and Right of Patronage, &c. as formerly advertiſed, at 21,402l. 6s. 6d. 8-12ths and afterwards at 19,000l. are to be expoſed to Sale by auction within the Parliament or New Seſſion Houſe of Edinburgh, by authority of the Lords of Council and Seſſion, on Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1798, betwixt five and ſix o'clock afternoon at the reduced upſet priceof 17,000l. ſterling.

There are upwards of 500 acres of arable ground in the premiſſes, beſides muir ground. A Garden containing 12 acres, and 8 acres of planting around and near the manſion-houſe. The Parks of Abbey, Byrefield, Woodhead, and Gagie, which lie contiguous to the manſion houſe, are all in graſs.

The rent for the current year is only abont 450l. but as thoſe parts of the eſtate under graſs are let from year to year, and the other farms on leaſes for three years, ſome of which expired at Martinmas laſt, a conſiderable riſe of rent may be expected on leaſes of longer endurance.

The manſion houſe is an elegant building, of excellent workmanſhip, pleaſantly ſituated, commmanding a moſt extenſive view of the Frith of Forth, and ſurrounding country, and the coal and ſalt works may be wrought to conſiderable advantage.

The eſtate holds partly of the Crown, and partly of ſubjects ſuperiors, and ſtands valued in the ceſs-books at 492l. Scots. The teinds are valued, and all exhauſted by the ſtipends allocated, and payable to the preſent miniſters.

The tenants will ſhew the lands, and the gardener the manſion-houſe and garden.

The conditions of ſale, and proven tental, with plans of the eſtate and coal works, are in the office of Mr Bruce, Depute-Clerk of Seſſion; and Robert Watſon, writer, Park Street, agent in the ſale, will furniſh intending offerers with printed copies of the memorial, and abſtract of the proven rental, and give all further neceſſary information.

SALE OF

LANDS, PATRONAGES, AND SUPERIORITIES

IN THE COUNTIES OF PEEBLES & DUMFRIES.

To be SOLD by public auction, on Thurſday the 16th day of Auguſt 1798, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, between the hours of one and three afternoon,

I.—THE FORTY SHILLING LAND of the Lands of WESTER HAPPREW, with houſes, buildings, yards, parts, pendicles, and whole pertinents of the ſame, formerly belonging to George Brown, portioner of Happrew, lying within the barony of Weſter Happrew, pariſh of Stobo, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

II.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Innerleithen.

III.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Tweedſmuir.

IV.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Drumelzier.

V.—The RIGHT of PATRONAGE of the Pariſh of Broughton and Glenholme.

VI.—The SUPERIORITY of all and whole the Lands of NETHER HORSBRUGH, and Mill thereof, lying in the pariſh of Hopekaillie and Innerleithen, and ſheriffdom of Peebles. Theſe lands are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 536l. 8s. 10d. Scots, and are held feu for payment of 1l. Scots.

VII.—The SUPERIORITY of all and whole the Lands of CABERSTON and GRAINS, and Lands of BOLDHAUGH, lying in the pariſh of Hopekaillie and Innerleithen, and ſheriffdom of Peebles.

Theſe lands are valued in the ceſs-books of the county at 596l. 10s. 6d. Scots, and are held feu for payment of 1l. Scots.

VIII.—The SUPERIORITY of all and whole the FORTY SHILLING LAND of ELLIESTON, of old extent, being a part of the barony of Cloſeburn, with the pertinents, lying in the pariſh of Dunſcore, and ſheriffdom of Dumfries.

The title-deeds and articles of roup may be ſeen in the hands of Crawfurd Tait, W. S. Park Place, Edinburgh, who is authoriſed to ſell the ſubjects above mentioned by private bargain any time between and the day of ſale.

ESTATE OF DELGATY FOR SALE.

To be Sold by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, the 20th day of Auguſt next, if not previouſly ſold by private bargain,

THE LANDS, BARONY, and ESTATE of DELGATY, (except that part to the weſt and north of the burn of Knockymiln, and a line dividing Burnſide from Hilltown, and running from the head of ſaid burn northward to the march in Redmoſs.) This eſtate comprehends the Mains and Manor place of Delgaty, the town and lands of the burgh and barony of Turriff, with the mills and multures thereof, and mill and mill lands of Gaſh, &c. all lying within the pariſhes of Turriff and Monquhitter, and county of Aberdeen, together with the Rights of Patronage of the Church and School of Turriff.

Theſe lands are of great extent, containing ſeveral thouſand acres, are capable of much improvement, lying within ten miles of the ports of Macduff and Banff, from which they are ſupplied with lime and coal. The whole eſtate is well accommodated with moſs. The eſtate holds of the crown, and the valued rent is 2200l. Scots. The preſent groſs rental, converting the victual and cuſtoms at a reaſonable rate, is about 1700l. Sterling. The public burdens are moderate.

The manſion-houſe is a noble old building, ſubſtantial, commodious, and in complete repair, equal to the accommodation of any family, with a large and elegant court of offices, lately built, containing every uſeful accommodation. There is around the houſe conſiderable plantations of full-grown trees, and more than 600 acres of thriving young wood of all kinds. Few villages can be better ſituated than the town of Turriff for manufactures of every kind, as there is a great command of water, ſufficient for any machinery.

The value, advantages, and ſituation of this large and extenſive eſtate are ſo well and generally known, as to require neither deſcription nor embelliſhment in a newſpaper.—A property ſo deſirable in every reſpect ſeldom appears in the market.

Part of the price will be allowed to remain on ſecurity, and the remainder will be accepted of by ſuch inſtalments as may ſuit the conveniency of a purchaſer.

Charles Begry, ground officer at Delgaty, will ſhew the lands and marches, and any perſon deſirous of further information may apply to the proprietor at Troup houſe, to John Burnett, Eſq. of Ellrich, by Aberdeen, or Maxwell Gordon and John Morriſon, writers to the ſignet.

ARGYLL-SHIRE.

THE ESTATE of GLENFEOCHAN is to be Sold, by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Monday the 12th day of November 1798, between the hours of two and three afternoon.

This Eſtate is worthy the attention of Gentlemen wiſhing to procure a pleaſant and comfortable reſidence in the Highlands of Scotland, as few, if any, are to be met with poſſeſſed of equal advantages, both natural and acquired. It is ſituated on Lochfeochen, an arm of the ſea, near to the port of Oban, in the beautiful country of Lorn. The ſoil is excellent, and the farms in general extenſive. The manſion-houſe is neat, and fit for a genteel family, having ſervants apartments, and a new court of offices, &c. in the higheſt order. There is an excellent garden, ſtocked with choice fruit trees, and the garden wall, gardener's houſe, &c. in good order. Alſo a thriving orchard, and extenſive plantations, containing a variety of trees. The woods upon the eſtate are of conſiderable value, and there is the appearance of a valuable lead mine upon one of the farms.

The water of Feeahan affords abundance of trout, and there is a Salmon Fiſhing, and the greateſt variety of ſea fiſh. The muirs are the beſt in the country for game.

The free rent is about 450l. ſterling, the particulars of which, with a plan and meaſurement of the lands, may be ſeen by applying to Mr Keith, accountant or Mr Ferrier, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh; either of whom will give every other information deſired, and will receive private offers for the purchaſe of the eſtate, betwixt and the day of ſale.

To the CREDITORS *of*

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Painter in Edinburgh.

AS few of Mr Mackenzie's Creditors attended laſt meeting, though duly advertiſed, nothing concluſive could be determined upon. Another Meeting is therefore fixed for Wedneſday the 11th July current, within John's Coffeehouſe, at two o'clock afternoon, which it is entreated the creditors will attend, either by themſelves or their doers.

In the mean time, the creditors are requeſted to lodge exact notes of their debts with James Dickſon, at Mr Tod's, No. 26 North Hanover Street.

SALE OF THE

ESTATE OF NORTHBAR OR SEMPILLHOUSE.

POSTPONED.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, upon Wedneſday the 4th day of July 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

THE Eſtate of NORTHBAR or SEMPILLHOUSE, and TEINDS thereof, held of a ſubject ſuperior, lying within the pariſhes of Inchinnan and Eriſkine, and ſhire of Renfrew.

The eſtate is very pleaſantly ſituated on the ſouth bank of the Clyde, about ten miles from Glaſgow, twelve from Greenock, and about three miles and a half from Paiſley, by the bridge lately built at Barnsford, two miles and a half of which is turnpike, about a mile and a half of croſs road from the Glaſgow and Greenock road, which has been lately repaired, and is nearly as good as turnpike, runs through the lands to Eriſkine Ferry. From this ſituation it poſſeſſes the advantages of a communication by water carriage to Glaſgow, Paiſley, and Greenock on the Clyde, and to Leith and London by the Canal, which joins the Clyde nearly oppoſite to the lands.

There is a manſion-houſe on the eſtate, which, at a little expence, might be rendered very commodious, and a large garden, beſides a very complete ſet of offices. About the houſe there are ſome fine old trees, and there are ſeveral acres of young plantations in a very thriving condition. There are inexhauſtible quarries of free ſtone on the eſtate, and it contains ſeveral ſprings of very fine water.

The lands are almoſt wholly arable, and of a good quality; part of them well adapted for green crops of every kind; and, having been lately ſurveyed by Mr Johnſton, land-ſurveyor, he has reported them to conſiſt of 262 Scots acres, equal to 338 Engliſh.

The lands are at preſent very low rented; but the whole will be out of leaſe this year, except one farm of about 50 acres, on the ſouth ſide, of which four years are to run, but which may be got poſſeſſion of for a reaſonable allowance to the tenant; and a ſmall farm of 13 acres, out next year. Were the whole to be now let on leaſes for a reaſonable term of endurance, Mr Johnſton has reported his opinion that they ſhould yield a rent of 552l. 10s. per annum.

From the ſituation and other advantages of this Eſtate, few more eligible ſpots can be found, either for a gentleman's reſidence, for villas, or a manufacturing village.

The plan of the eſtate, and ſurveyor's report, are to be ſeen in the hands of George Selkrig, accountant in Edinburgh, who is authoriſed to ſell by private bargain. Copies of the ſurveyor's report are alſo lodged with Robert Stewart, writer, Edinburgh, and Charles Crawford, writer, Glaſgow, to either of whom, or to the ſaid Charles Selkrig, application may be made for further particulars.

BY ADJOURNMENT.

SALE OF LANDS IN FIFE.

To be SOLD by public roup, within the Royal Exchange Coffeehouſe, Edinburgh, on Wedneſday the 20th day of July 1798, at two o'clock afternoon,

I.—THE Lands of BROOMHEAD and MASONLANDS, lying on the north ſide of the town of Dunfermline. They conſiſt of about 80 Scots acres of rich arable land, and are ſubdivided into fifteen incloſures. They are let on ſhort leaſe at upwards of 200l. per annum, and, if a purchaſer inclines, he may enter to the greateſt part at Martinmas next.

II.—The Lands of CRAIGDUCKY, about two miles north from Dunfermline. They are at preſent under leaſe, of which there are ſeven years to run after Martinmas next, at the rent of 80l. They conſiſt of 153 Scots acres arable, divided into three parks, incloſed by ſtone dykes. About 100 acres have a ſouthern expoſure, at the bottom of which there is a lake, about two miles long, abounding with perch and pike. There is ſuppoſed to be valuable ſeams of coal and limeſtone in the lands. A purchaſer will be entitled to immediate poſſeſſion of twenty acres at the valuation of arbiters.

The lands of Broomhead are delightfully ſituated, and command a view of the Frith of Forth, Caſtle of Edinburgh, and adjacent country. There are Free Stone Quarries in the lands, thriving belts of Planting round the incloſures, with two Farmhouſes and Offices. From their local ſituation, the grounds near the town may be feued to great advantage.

The whole lands hold of the Crown, and entitle to a Freehold Qualification.—They will be ſold together, or in the above two lots, as offerers may incline.

For further particulars apply to Charles Innes and William Handyſide, writers to the ſignet, who have powers to conclude a *private bargain* between and the day of ſale.

LANDS IN ANNANDALE.

To be Sold by public auction, *within the King's* Arms Tavern, Dumfries, upon Tueſday 24th July 1798, between one and two o'clock afternoon,

THE LANDS of BETWEEN THE WATERS, HOTTS, FOULTOUN, WHITELEES, and GILMARTIN, lying in the pariſh of Middlebie, either in whole, or in the following Lots:

LOT I.—Between-the-Waters,	rent L.	36	
Foultown,	ditto	84	
Gilmartin,	ditto	35	
			—L. 155
LOT II.—Hotts,	rent L.	67	
Whitelees	ditto	35	
			—L. 102
Total groſs rent			L. 257

Or if more agreeable to offerers each of the farms of Gilmartin and Whitelees will be ſold by itſelf.

Theſe lands are held of a ſubject ſuperior, and pay 3l. 13s. of feu duty, and 3l. 4s. 7d. of ſtipend. They conſiſt of about 440 Scots acres, a great part of which is a fine dry ſoil, the reſt is ſtrong ſoil, but remarkable for producing early and abundant crops, in ſo much that in the lateſt harveſts, the corns have all been ſold for ſeed. They lie quite compact, with a warm ſouth expoſure, about a mile from the turnpike road from Annan to Langholm, by Springhill, within a moderate diſtance of coal, and only one mile from different public lime works. The lands, as the name imports, being bounded on each ſide by a fine ſtream of water, the ſituation is pleaſant and favourable for improvement. There is a conſiderable quantity of large old timber, and of thriving young plantations. The lands are all incloſed, and moſtly ſubdivided, and the fences in general [illegible].

The lands of Between-the-waters, rented at 36l. may, by agreement with the tenant, be entered to by a purchaſer, in leſs than twelve months, and in excellent condition.

For further particulars, application may be made to Robert Stewart, at Hillſide, near Lockerby; or Mr David Bulloch, writer to the ſignet, Edinburgh.

AN ESTATE IN ANGUS TO BE SOLD.

On Saturday the 11th day of Auguſt next, betwixt the hours of three and four afternoon, there is to be expoſed to Sale within the houſe of John Hunter, vinter in Forfar,

ALL and Whole the Town and Lands of DUMBARROW and WINDY-EDGE, Mill, Mill-lands, Multures, and Sequels, with the Manor-place, Tiends, Parſonage, and Vicarage, all lying in the lordſhip and late regality of Aberbrothock, pariſh of Dunnichen, and ſheriffdom of Forfar, about mid-way betwixt the towns of Forfar and Arbroath, at the diſtance of about ſix miles from each of theſe places, and only a little more diſtance from Montroſe and Brechin.

The eſtate conſiſts of betwixt ſix and ſeven hundred acres of land, all arable, and in a high ſtate of cultivation, excepting a few acres. The rental is upwards of L. 400 ſterling. The land-hold of the Crown, and are valued in the Ceſs-books at L. 545 : 8 : 3 Scots, ſo they afford more than a freehold qualification; ſeveral of the leaſes are of ſhort duration, and upon expiry thereof a conſiderable riſe of rent may be depended on.

There is upon the eſtate a ſubſtantial Manſion-houſe, fit to accommodate a genteel family, which was built within the few years.

Thomas Alexander at Eaſt Hills of Carmyllie, near Dundee, will ſhew the lands; and for further particulars, application may be made to James Walker, writer in Forfar, factor on the eſtate, with whom the tacks, rental, and title deeds (which are clear and unexceptionable) are lodged.